

THE PACIFIC.

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WHOLE No. 1331.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., AUGUST 23, 1877.

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Sabbath-school Lesson.

Lesson for Sunday, Sept. 2d, 1877—Acts xviii: 1-11.

PAUL AT CORINTH.

It is not known how long Paul remained at Athens—probably not more than two weeks. It must have been manifest to Paul after his sermon on Mars Hill, that the Athenians were not prepared to receive the Gospel. So he "departed from among them."

The Apostle found at Corinth a different class of people. Corinth was a commercial city, and its citizens were a busy people. They had something more to do than simply "to tell or to hear some new thing." They were a working people, and knew something of the cares and burdens of life, and felt, therefore, more the need of a helpful religion, and were the more ready to receive and find help and comfort in the religion of Christ. Corinth was at this time a city of wealth and elegance—"a new and splendid city"—having been lately rebuilt by Julius Caesar, being once destroyed. It was a central point, from which the Christian religion, if once established there, would rapidly spread to many other parts of the world. Here were assembled people of almost every nation, and her vessels of commerce were constantly coming and going, exchanging wares and news with Rome, with Thessalonica and Ephesus in the Aegean Sea, and with Antioch and Alexandria in the East. Here Paul remained a year and six months (v. 11).

In the lesson, giving a brief account of Paul's work at Corinth, we have presented—

I. *The Model Craftsman.*—Paul had, when young, learned the trade of tent-making, it being the custom of the Jews to learn every boy a trade, no matter for what calling he was intended. Here in this busy city he finds opportunity to earn his living by working at the trade which he had been taught in his youth. Paul was not ashamed of his trade. Although he was a learned and gifted man, a man of the higher class, yet he went willingly and cheerfully to work, rather than be a burden to any one. As he himself wrote, (1 Thess. ii: 9) "Laboring night and day, because we would not be chargeable unto any of you." No man need be ashamed of his work, however humble it may be. If it be honest work, it is honorable. But in the midst of his work Paul remembered that he was the Apostle of Christ. He made his secular calling subordinate to his spiritual calling, working with his hands only that he might the better be able to teach men the way of life. His trade brought him in contact with those who worked at the same work, and thus gave him opportunity to speak to them concerning that which was ever uppermost in his mind and first in his heart. Aquila and Priscilla, with whom he abode and wrought, became Christians of great influence. They are mentioned several times in Paul's letters. Paul also taught every Sabbath in the synagogue, and wrote, during his stay at Corinth, his two Epistles to the Thessalonians. Thus at his daily work he was a minister of Christ, preaching salvation to his fellow-workers, and sending words of comfort and instruction to the brethren, and, on the day of rest from toil, going to the place of worship to teach both Jews and Greeks the truth that would lead them to believe in Christ.

Our work brings us in contact with others—with the good and the bad, with those who do not love our Master—and we have opportunity of speaking to them by word and by life, and of showing to them the goodness and helpfulness of the Christian religion. The influence of a true Christian is felt wherever he may be. Let our love for Christ speak in our business, and we can make our every-day work, humble though it may be, preach Christ to those who associate with us in our work.

Following Paul to the synagogue, we find he was there

II. *The Model Teacher.*—When Silas and Timothy came to him, Paul seems to have received a new impulse in his teaching. He was "pressed in the Spirit." The word translated by this

phrase is the same as that used by Christ when he says, "I have a baptism to be baptized with; and how am I straitened till it be accomplished." This would indicate that Paul's mind was filled with intense earnestness, and that he felt in his heart somewhat that same love and solicitude for human souls that his divine Master did. Being thus "pressed," he "testified to the Jews that Jesus was Christ."

Here is our model teacher—the anxious and burdened teacher, the teacher teaching Christ. Two things are necessary to make one such: (a.) A true estimate of the value of immortal souls; (b.) A true estimate of Christ as the only Savior. Noticing the result of Paul's teaching, we find here, as elsewhere, those who believed and those who would not believe.

III. *The Believers and Opposers.*—It will be noticed that here, as in other places where Paul taught, the unbelievers did not remain simply indifferent and inactive rejecters of the truth, but became bitter and blasphemous opposers. We are thus taught the danger of not receiving the Gospel into honest and unprejudiced hearts. It will be noticed, also, that the unbelievers and opposers were found mostly among the Jews, who had been well taught in the Scriptures, and ought, therefore, to have been prepared to receive the Gospel as Paul taught it. Their opposition was the result of their abuse of the privileges which had been granted to them. Abuse of privileges is dangerous. It is better to be without the Gospel than to reject it. To all who will not hear the Gospel call, the Apostle's words to the unbelieving Jews may be applied: "Your blood be upon your own heads."

IV. *God with Paul.*—In the midst of this opposition there was danger that Paul would become somewhat alarmed and discouraged; so the Lord appears to him in a vision, and exhorts him to "speak," and promises him both protection and success. "I am with thee, and no man shall set on thee to hurt thee; for I have much people in this city." What a promise for the Sunday-school teacher—God's protection and help! "Speak and hold not thy peace, for I AM WITH THEE!"

American Preachers.

The American blood is up in Philadelphia. It is blue blood, too. It seems that Dr. McCosh, in a speech before the Pan-Presbyterian Council, gave a disparaging account of the preaching we have had hitherto in this country. But a change was coming. Scotland and Ireland had sent over some men who "preach the word with simplicity and power, dividing their sermons into heads, and introducing some of the old phrases, mingling thought with Scripture." The New England style of preaching prevailed for a time, but now "the people are sick of it."

The Philadelphia "Presbyterian" evidently is weary of this sort of remark, and pays Dr. McCosh back in right down plain terms. Read what it says and see if you don't like it. We do.

"We are sorry to read this. Had it been the only instance of this kind of thing the American-born ministry might pardon it, with a good-natured smile over the mingled self-conceit and national vanity of the gifted author. We sometimes wonder that great and scholarly men are so destitute of ordinary sagacity. If Dr. McCosh thinks he can keep on in this style of implied disparagement of American-born ministers, and they not feel the indignity, and by-and-by resent it, he knows little of human nature. We have been treated to this kind of talk before. One of the foreign Professors in Princeton College gave an echo of the same sentiment a few months ago. He said we did not preach enough old-fashioned Calvinistic theology, but added, in a complacent way, that he thought the American pulpit was improving; and one cannot but fairly infer that the introduction of a few eminent, and many mediocre Irishmen and Scotchmen was revolutionizing the whole country, and the American-born ministry were just getting out of their larval state; or that a foreign accent was far more

euphonious to natives than their own. "We must admit that there is some ground for the conviction, for we have heard it stated that some of our candidates are using barbarous Ulster; and they are not to be blamed, for according to the Doctor, they must imitate the new-comers, or be tabooed with the effete Yankee preachers, fast passing away from the country with the North American savage. It is not a comfortable thought to any nation to know that its national idealism is being merged into that of another. The last thing a nation will do is to surrender either its life or identity. But we unfortunate Yankee-trained natives must be told that we are losing our ministerial nationality. Nor is it a pleasant thing to our feelings to have the thought rubbed in on all public occasions.

"It is also a wonder to us how much more some men have learned than others, and how much more they must know intuitively; for the eminent President has only been here a few years. He must have comprehended the American pulpit as the Englishman did Niagara Falls, who, writing home of this wonder, said it would take at least two days to drink it in. The fact is very apparent that he makes a man of straw, and exhibits him as a scare-crow, for the mirthful complacency of his auditors, many of whom know better, and must have laughed at the conceit, for there are no better posted or more appreciative people on the earth than the Ulster people, many of whom have no higher estimate of the preaching of the man who exhibits himself as John the Baptist crying in the wilderness of America, than he has of ours. All we have to say on that point is that no such preaching now exists, to any extent, or ever did in the orthodox churches of New England, or anywhere else in this land. And so far as it can have reference to the Presbyterian ministry, it is without the slightest foundation. From the time that President Davis captured Great Britain, gaining compliments from her monarch and crowned heads, to Moody, the lay preacher, the average American pulpit has been more earnest, more practical—as scriptural and more powerful than that of Great Britain. The results of the work have been greater revivals, more frequent and farther-reaching in result. Where is the memory of John M. Mason, who made Robert Hall feel that he never wanted to preach again? Where is Thorne, not only a preacher, but the greatest metaphysician ever trained in this country since the days of Edwards? Where are the Breckinridges, Dr. Rice, Dr. Baker, Dr. John C. Young, Dr. Addison Alexander? Where is Finney, Nettleton, Griffin, Kirk of Boston, Nehemiah Adams, and scores of men as eminent, all Yankee preachers? Did all these die, not having obtained the promise, but in the hope of something better from Ulster?

"Some of the grandest preachers of the world have lived within the borders of New England, and have preached the Gospel scripturally and powerfully. The utterance is self-destructive in the mind of every intelligent home and foreign Christian, and the obvious effect of this kind of criticism of the American pulpit will, in the end, be to open fewer places to eminent foreigners, whom we have generously received as brethren and peers, not to be made to us the sources of national reproach."

Metaphysical Preaching.

Dr. Z. Eddy, in his sermon before the American Home Missionary Society, uses the following language. It will be pertinent to show you how great a drawback a metaphysical-theological style of preaching has been upon our own work of Home Missions. The preacher is competent to speak, in this case, as a witness, and you will not, I hope, think it unseemly if I speak frankly in the first person.

Though of New England birth and Pilgrim blood, I was brought up in the westernmost county of New York. Large portions of it, in my boyhood, were clothed with such grand pine forests as Ruskin, in his bold way, calls "the shadow of God." Here and there

were little "clearings," and along the streams huge saw-mills and clusters of cabins. Scattered among them were little school-houses, many of which were made of rough logs. The majority of the settlers were from the mountains of Vermont; some of them were of the blood, and most of them of the type of Ethan Allen—that is to say, they were men of gigantic strength, dauntless courage, and shrewd common sense; they were somewhat addicted to vices of appetite, but not without a good deal of unconscious moral principle and religious sensibility. This, surely, was a noble field for Home Missions. And Home Missionaries were there. A few of them were the right men in the right place; but the majority, though men of spotless character, and devoted to their work, were not, as missionaries, successful. They were thoroughly educated. Some of them had studied theology from Emmons, Hyde, and other eminent New England teachers. The works of Johnathan Edwards, Hopkins, Bellamy, the younger Edwards, were as familiar to them as the alphabet. They were skillful reasoners. No Arminian could cope with them in argument; for, indeed, Arminianism has everywhere prevailed in spite of logic. Their sermons were almost all cast in one mold; first, a proposition deduced, and for the most part legitimately, from some text of Scripture; then a series of proofs, usually drawn from metaphysical premises; and lastly, the "improvement," made up partly of doctrinal and partly of practical inferences. Those sermons, as I remember them, were written in clear, concise, good English, and delivered in a quiet, solemn monotone. Many of them were on the highest doctrines of high Calvinism, such as fore-ordination, unconditional election, divine efficiency, total depravity, and salvation by sovereign grace. "Natural ability," "moral inability," "you can and you can't"—the very phrases awakened in my memory scores of sermons which have been sleeping there for well nigh half a century.

Well, what were the results of such preaching? Much good was done to individuals, but the masses were not reached. The sturdy backwoodsmen were repelled; those who were religiously inclined sought other teachers, often as illiterate as themselves, but impassioned and scriptural; the majority lived and died irreligious. The churches gathered by those early missionaries were bound by intensely Calvinistic creeds; they were feeble forty years ago, and those of them which survive are feeble still.

The picture applies to large sections of the country, and I believe it explains the failure of many of the early Home Missionaries from New England to gain the masses to the New England faith and church-order. Many of the best minds, indeed, were gained, and this is one reason why Congregational churches throughout the West have an influence quite disproportionate to their numerical strength.

Well, all that is changed now. The tendency now is to the neglect of theology, and that is a danger to be guarded against; for scientific theology—which is another name for nineteenth century Calvinism—is essential to deep and enduring pulpit power. The tendency, however, is still stronger to an unconventional, manly, energetic, scriptural style of preaching. And this promises great things in the near future. When our fifty thousand preachers begin in blood-earnest to talk the gospel to the masses, the country will have been already in effect evangelized.

GOOD PRESCRIPTION.—Truth has but little effect on a bilious temperament when the liver is deranged. If an entire church happens to be in this unhealthy mood, the preaching of the gospel is of little avail among them. It is not good policy to hold revivals in a bilious climate during September and October. Some people, in order to experience the full effect of the gospel, ought to discontinue the use of articles that generate a bad state of the liver, as coffee, pork, opium, tobacco and liquors, and use freely anti-bilious pills.

THE WOMAN'S BOARD OF THE PACIFIC.

CONDUCTED BY SARAH EDWARDS HENSHAW.

Letter from one of our Home Secretaries.

During these pleasant summer months, reports have come from the various auxiliaries, sometimes hopeful, sometimes quite discouraging. We have talked over the matter of going out from Oakland and San Francisco and holding our monthly meetings with these different auxiliaries. Musing over the matter, I have thought how helpful it would be, to make a little excursion to Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller's "Parish of Fair Haven." Our Woman's Board has been to Berkeley, "beautiful for situation," and Mrs. Henshaw in her own interesting way has told the story of that missionary meeting; but none the less have I longed to attend a missionary meeting in "The Parish of Fair Haven." What if one could, in this "earthly pilgrimage," tarry while in such a parish, in such a society as that of "Fair Haven," where the commands of our Lord were so simply obeyed and his promises so truly believed? What if one could sit down with such Marys and Dorcas as made that small parish "a heavenly place"? It would be like looking from the high ground of the land of Beulah, where, "on fair days you may catch a glimpse of the Celestial City." The talk would be not so much of difficulties and discouragements, as of the abundant work and the "exceeding great reward," the privilege and pleasure of all work for Christ; and in this lies a suggestion of what may be possible for us.

Mr. Spurgeon, at a recent Anniversary meeting of the English Baptist Missionary Society, said: "I am persuaded we must rise to a higher style of living, before the Lord will ever bless the nations through us to any great extent. Our luxuries cost us more than our Lord." If Mr. Spurgeon spoke to Christian men he spoke to Christian women as well, and though one woman cannot do much, every Christian woman is, in her measure, responsible for the general style of Christian living and giving. It is not for me to say what is required of any of us, but I am thinking very often of the words of one whose name and memory are most dear to us all, one whom the Lord loved and would have her with him where he is. "I do not see that I deny myself, this work is such a pleasure; and if I prefer to give rather than to have, I do not call it self-denial." These are almost her exact words. Blessed will be our missionary work if we are born into the same spirit, and great will be its results and rewards. Said another Christian lady like-minded, who had been passionately fond of dancing: "I am glad I loved dancing so well, it is so pleasant to give up something you really care for, for such a friend as Christ." I know there are many to whom this Christ is only "the Man of sorrows," in whom is no beauty that they should desire him or his service, but I am speaking to Christian women to whom he is "The Wonderful," who have "gladly laid down earth's coveted crown, Savior, to take thy cross."

To Christian women is this work specially committed: it is their privilege in taking it up and carrying it on "to give up something they really care for, for such a friend as Christ." It is a growing work; more and more even this young Board of Missions of the Pacific finds itself face to face with a great problem of opportunities we know not how to meet. We have prayed for opportunities and they are given us. This year we have ventured to go alone, independent of any other Woman's Board, Auxiliary direct to the American Board. That Board assigned to us three missionaries, Mrs. Watkins of Guadalajara, Mexico, Miss Starkweather of Kioto, Japan, and Miss Rappleye of Broosa Turkey. Several girls in school at Eroosa and Angora, (Greek and Armenian)—the rent and fitting of Miss Rappleye's present school-room—and some other items, all of which have been particularized before, added to the

salaries of these three missionaries—placed us under obligations to raise this year \$2,500. More than \$500 of this sum is still wanting. The money does not come in this year as it did in July and August of last year. Let each one of us take this fact right home as one in which we have a special interest and duty. Let us look all ways to see if we cannot add something to our contribution for this year. Let us "give up something we really care for," time, money, liking, even our way of working, if need be, so that there may be a full and precious ingathering, and, at our annual meeting in October, an overflowing Treasury.

SECRETARY.

Omayo.

We are indebted to one of our religious cotemporaries for the following interesting sketch:

"Herewith I send you an account of a young Japanese girl who was baptized by me the Sabbath before we left Japan. She was in our family for a time, as a servant, but was so bright and attractive that we persuaded her parents to send her to school. She was a fine scholar, and was engaged in her studies when we left. She was one of the last to bid us good-by, having come off to the ship a second time to see us once more before we sailed. I copy from the letter of Mrs. Ballagh:

"Omayo was taken from us to be sold to a disreputable man, keeper of a house of the same character. I went after her, taking Furru (my assistant) with me, and we faced four male relatives for two hours. After giving them both Sinai and the law of their own land forbidding such sins, I offered to lend them ten dollars to help them in their emergencies; but they said they would not let me have her to educate even at that price. They had sold her for fifty dollars."

"The poor child sat listening with clasped hands, while she wrung every now and then; and her face was so swollen up and sad with weeping that she did not look like herself, although she had been home only a few hours."

"When everything seemed to fail, I told them they should not sell her—we would take them to the Saibansho (Court of Justice) if they dared attempt such a thing. Then rising, I bade Omayo come with me, and bid them a very polite adieu. They looked at each other in amazement, not knowing what to do, in their sudden surprise. Two of them followed, but I stepped into a "ginriksha" (a small hand carriage) with her, while Furru went for the elder of the church, who arrived soon after the relatives. Omayo was calm while coming home, but when she reached her room, burst into sobs, and was quite ill that night, while I was not myself for a week."

"In five days we had the papers made out and sealed giving her to us. Then we loaned them \$20 until they were able to repay it, taking their note for it. H. L."

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Literary, Etc.

RECEIVED.—"Littell's Living Age" is just now the principal literary commodity which comes to our office. It is a treasure-house of good things. A new volume commenced July 7th. This is the one hundred and thirty-fourth. It opens with a sketch by J. A. Froude of Thomas Becket, whom the sacramentarians set up for a great Anglican saint. Froude does not think Becket was any saint to brag of. Indeed, the faints were few among the clergy, according to Froude, in those days. The stories that are now in course of publication in "Littell" are: "Pauline," by L. B. Walford; "Green Pastures and Pica-dilly," by Wm. Black; "Carita," by Mrs. Oliphant; and "The Marquis of Lossie," by Geo. MacDonald. In the last number received, July 28th, we have an article, very warmly appreciative, by Matthew Arnold, on George Sand.

ARCHAEOLOGY.—The following notice of Rev. S. V. Blakeslee's book on the "Science of Government," is taken from the "Bibliotheca Sacra." It is from the pen of Prof. Marsh: "This volume is written in a clear style, and with much force. Its author is an independent thinker. He has wrought out his own system, and expressed it in his own way. While we do not coincide with him in some positions which he has taken, and do not approve of some phrases which he has adopted, we still have examined the book with much interest, and believe that the influence of it will be salutary. Mr. Blakeslee's views of the science of government are, in the main, rational, conservative, conformed to the spirit of the Bible, as well as to the dictates of conscience. He deserves attention, for he is an enthusiastic as well as an independent inquirer for the truth; a sound and honest thinker. If the members of our national Congress and state legislatures would study the eighteen chapters of this volume, they would obtain more definite ideas in regard to the science of government than they can obtain from the vast majority of all the speeches to which they are condemned to listen. Our legislators need to consult such a volume as Mr. Blakeslee's, and conform to it in their spirit and action."

NOTES.—Ex-President McLean, of Princeton, has written a history of the college there, which is published in two volumes.—Dr. Henry A. Boardman has written a book refuting "Higher Life" peculiarities. Boardman versus Boardman.—Under a wagger once, Macaulay perpetrated two hundred puns in an evening.—Dr. Holland, of "Scribner's," is fifty-eight years old.—Lady Holland was, as is well known, quite a queen in the literary world; and yet, Lord Macaulay having referred to the parable of the talents, judged that she had never heard of that parable. Macaulay wrote to his sister that he "might have told Lady Holland that a person who professes to be a critic in the delicacies of the English language, ought to have the whole Bible at his fingers' ends." Would it be well for our institutions of higher education to be told this?—Sharp and Rogers, who both knew Byron well, "spoke of him as an unpleasant, affected, splenetic fellow. I never heard a single expression of fondness for him fall from the lips of any of those who knew him well." So Macaulay testifies.

Straws in the Stream.

The nearest approach ever made to the South Pole is the 78th parallel, some seven or eight hundred miles distant. The barriers of ice are more fearful than at the same point in the northern zone.

Dr. Schlieman thinks the Mussulman deserves his fate, because he has destroyed so many trees, and thus made the land desolate. Well, Dr. Bergh could not say he has destroyed the dogs.

It is only a few years ago that Colenso was figuring how impossible it was for as many people as the Bible represented to have dwelt in rocky and barren Palestine. But now Dr. Selah Merrill is relating what a fertile region Gil-ead is, and how much more fertile it used to be. The scientific monthlies are reminding us that southern Spain has now only one-tenth of the former population, and Greece one-twentieth. Tripoli, which once had six millions, now has, perhaps, six hundred thousand. It is dangerous to be skeptical in these days; for before one has lived out half his days, the facts will dispel the unbelieving speculations. The Bible is a very good book to tie to, even if some people do say it may not be absolutely and in every respect infallible. It is about as infallible as anything we get in this world.

That is a very suggestive remark which Margaret Macaulay makes about her brother. She says she "heard him express great disgust toward those people who, lively and agreeable abroad, are a dead weight in the family circle." "I think," she adds, "the remarkable clearness of his style proceeds in some measure from the habit of conversing with very young people, to whom he has a great deal to explain and impart." Teaching and talking to little children will then help the style of our preachers.

Paragraphs for Preachers.

There is no lack of preachers; but Christ says that "the laborers are few." It is better to preach a new sermon from an old text, than an old sermon from a new text.

God is pleased to honor abundantly the "foolishness of preaching"; but there is no sanction in his Word for foolish preaching.

It is feared that many preachers talk fluently of the "fountain filled with blood," who know very little of the fountain filled with sin.

It is a good thing to be adorned with the doctrine of grace, if the life and conversation truly adorn the doctrine. If a minister prayerfully searches the Scriptures for the edification of his flock, without doubt the Scriptures will frequently search his hearers.

It is truly sad to hear a spiritually dead man in the pulpit professedly pointing sinners to the only way of salvation. It was so in the days of Noah. The carpenters who built the ark did not believe the Architect.

There would be more better preachers if there were more and better hearers. "Brethren, pray for us."

Stability out of the pulpit often speaks more eloquently than ability in the pulpit. When the standard bearers are fighting among themselves, they cannot be doing much execution in the enemy's ranks.

It were better to be a runaway Jonas, than a castaway Judas. Better to be a persecuted Paul, than a persecuting Saul.

A man must reach God's truth in his experience before he can teach it in his doctrine.

Paul exhorts Timothy to "take heed to himself, and to the doctrine." Ministers must "have salt in themselves," or their practice will not be incorrupt.

A man may sit very comfortably by the fireside and read about the Polar regions, but he could have a very small idea of the intensity of the cold. So letter-preachers may speak of great trials, because the Word speaks of them; but they cannot treat of them in an experimental manner, having never been into them.

It is better to be crossed and fettered for speaking truth than to be caressed and flattered for teaching error.

A wise minister feels his ignorance continually; a foolish minister displays his.

He who knows how to search knows how to nurse.

There is as great a difference between preaching about Christ and preaching Christ, as there is between knowing about Christ and knowing Christ.

Some farmers scatter their wheat broadcast over their fields, and others have it drilled in straight rows, by machinery. Thus some ministers cannot preach so orderly and methodically as others; but if a precious Christ is preached, God gives the increase.

"A faithful witness delivereth souls." But how can a preacher expect to deliver the souls of others if he do not deliver his own? "Yet if thou warn the wicked—he shall die in his iniquity; but thou hast delivered thy soul." Ezek. iii. 19.

A number of Ethiopians might be whitewashed, but that would not change the color of their skins. Alas! that there should be so-called ministers who flatter and deceive poor souls into ruin.

There is a difference between getting God's thoughts out of a text and bringing one's own thoughts to a text. "My thoughts are not your thoughts."

The silver trumpets in Numbers x. were to be all of one piece. So, in blowing the melodious trumpet of the Gospel, Christ and his blood, Christ and his righteousness, Christ and his cross, etc., must not be divided.

He who preaches most of Christ to sinners may expect to preach most sinners to Christ.

They who sow tears shall reap in sorrow; but they who sow in tears shall reap in joy.

The preacher who stumbles at God's sovereignty has necessarily some of his own.

There must be further qualifications for the work of the ministry than grace; otherwise all true Christians might be

ministers. And gifts alone are insufficient, because hearers who have no grace may be attracted by them.

Many theologians in the present day are called "broad"; and are as a consequence, very shallow.

It is well that ministers should be gifted; but they must be well sifted, if they are to be of real use to God's people.

It is well to acquire the "learned tongues," but far better to have given, by God himself, "the tongue of the learned," to be able to speak a word in season to him that is weary.

When ministers are not enabled to take up the stumbling-blocks out of the path of the children of God, they soon become stumbling-blocks themselves.

"Great power" in the pulpit is likely to be accompanied by "great grace" in the pew. (See how this is exemplified in Acts iv. 33.)

"Thou shalt not muzzle the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn." 1 Cor. ix. 9. This suggests that ministers should practice as well as preach. They should *prædicate* it out in their life and walk, as well as sound it out in their teachings. And those who do not thus tread it out, muzzle themselves, and to a very large extent render their preaching void.—[Episcopal Recorder.]

ONE SIN.—If one note in the organ be out of order, or harsh of tone, it mars the whole tune. All the other reeds may be in harmony; but the one defective reed destroys the sweetness of all the rest. In every tune this reed makes discord somewhere. Its noise jars out into every note. And so one sin destroys the harmony of a whole life. A boy or girl may be obedient, filial, industrious and honest, but ill-temper is a jarring reed that touches every grace with chill and discord. Let every affection and every thought, and every word and every action, be right; then there is music in the life.

Labor and Capital.

Much ink has been used by writers recently upon the relation that labor bears to capital or capital to labor. It might as well be questioned what relation the steam-engine sustains to the fire and engineer, or vice versa. For the purpose of locomotion, either one of the latter taken separately would be of little service, but with the aid of both we are sent whirling through the air at the rate of twenty, forty and even sixty miles per hour. Much trouble East has been caused in the last few weeks by insurrections or strikes, fanned by laborers.

This little flurry, beginning in Maryland, reached into Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, with a slight touch of the fever in Kentucky. Labor says it has been outraged beyond all endurance. Perhaps it has; no doubt capitalists have been disposed to oppress, to a certain extent, the bone and sinew of the country to whom they owe their wealth and greatness. If such was the case it was wrong, and the managers of the great railroad interests should be wide awake to their interests and do fair unto those under them. There should be no antagonism between capital and labor—they are as intimately connected as the human soul and body—the existence of one is certainly necessary for the other. This fundamental principle should be fully recognized by both elements, and pledges made and lived up to that are calculated to harmonize completely the two interests, so that these disorders may not arise in future.

The prosperity of this or any other community mainly depends upon the laborer: it is he that produces nearly all that is produced; it is he that puts the wheels of commerce in motion, the capitalists furnishing the lubricator—money; it is he that causes all departments of agriculture, manufacture and the fine arts to prosper, and to bring forth that which makes life pleasant, and supplies us with all the needful. It is the duty of the laborer to be thankful that capital is put forward to enable him to exercise his brain or muscle, to secure a living for himself and family. It is no less the duty of capital, or the fortunate possessor of capital, to thank God that he has the money to invest in some industry, and that he finds willing hands to take hold of it, thus benefiting him and others. Let there be a mutual confidence, a mutual good-will between these twin brothers, that we may no more hear of hard times, but that we may soon find the adage verified, that "there is a plan for every man, and there is something for every hand to do," etc.

Narrowing Still.

Some of our trades-unions have still further restricted the limits heretofore prescribed for the employment of apprentices. This is bad policy. The avenues of employment for boys were few enough before, and now amount to a mere fraction. Of course, the argument that men with families need work more than single youths, is a strong one, and has a show of justice; but its influence will be for evil. In the future it will react with pernicious effects. One cause of the curse of hoodlumism is the inability of boys to obtain employment. Idleness is almost certain to gender wickedness. The boy is father to the man; and an idle boy is very likely to develop into a bad citizen.

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The "California Horticulturist and Floral Magazine" for August is a very good number. It is illustrated with a beautiful cut of an "Aquarium and Floral Stand." Mr. Shinn contributes more "Notes from a Greenhouse." (Mr. Shinn sometimes writes poetry.) John Muir, the noted naturalist, who has explored the Sierras with great diligence, writes about "Mormon Lilies." There are five other original articles, one of which is the first of a series on "Landscape Gardening." The selected articles, some of them brief, number fourteen. The other departments of the magazine contain their share of readable matter. We wish we had time to read such a publication every week of our life.

In less than a fortnight we are to have a state and a city election. For the state election there are but two great parties, with a few collateral organizations, that hope to influence legislation on special questions. No important questions are at issue between the great parties. The main thought is concerning the bearing of this election on national politics, and the choice of a U. S. Senator, to take the place of A. A. Sargent, after March 4th, 1879. Just now we are unable to make any wise forecast of the result. The state is Republican when that party is active and harmonious; otherwise, not. In this city there are five or six municipal tickets, but only two legislative tickets, with some variations. There are but two real candidates for the mayoralty, Ashbury and Bryant, and the city will be satisfied with either. The governing power is with the Board of Supervisors, in San Francisco, and the members of this Board should be carefully selected; for honesty and capacity, and not for political reasons. All voters must see to it that such as are in pursuit of public plunder do not succeed in getting their tools elected to office.

The hard times and depressions still continue, elsewhere and here. We see that a famous company of social scientists is about to discuss the question of the dullness of trade and the depression of business all over the world. The number of failures, every month, of houses which used to be strong and flourishing, is a matter of no little surprise. There is no doubt that in America we have spread too much sail. We have over-traded; bought more than we could pay for, and been generally extravagant in luxuries, dress, adornments, houses, furniture, equipage, and other kinds of indulgence. Better times will come to us when we save our earnings instead of risking them in all sorts of ventures; when we wear fewer fine clothes, when we sit at plainer tables, when we go on foot more and ride less, when we are content with humbler dwellings, when we care more for worth and less for splendor, and when we own that neither in riches nor in poverty are we in the best condition for the usefulness and enjoyment of our lives.

Strangely enough, when some people begin to economize, they give up their seat in church, they stop their religious papers, they take their children out of school, they give up their magazines, they cease to visit bookstores, and they starve heart and mind generally. Why do they not rather give up their costly vices, wines, cigars, and other luxuries, that are not necessities, and are rather injurious than useful? Why do they not cease from all slavish compliance with fashions, sell their carriages, dismiss their servants, retire to less con-

spicuous homes, and do more work with their own hands? Nutriments for the soul we need first of all, and more than all. Our hearts and minds we must care for. Our moral and spiritual welfare must not be neglected, however much the times change. Intercourse with the great spirits of the world, and communion with God, we may have, and still practice a rigid economy.

This week is noted among us for the arrival of a company of distinguished scientists. We are told that the company is composed of Sir Joseph D. Hooker and Lieutenant-General Richard Strachey of England, Professor Asa Gray of Harvard University, Professor Joseph Leidy of Philadelphia, Professor Hayden of Washington, and Dr. R. H. Lamborn of Philadelphia. These eminent specialists have made extended examinations and notes in Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, and Nevada. It is their intention to visit as many important localities in this State as their time will permit. Sir Joseph D. Hooker is one of the most eminent botanists in Europe, and is Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew. He is directing special attention to the tree vegetation of this continent, and, from his known eminence as a botanist, most valuable information on the important subject of our great forests may be looked for. Dr. Hooker designs making a report on this subject, the benefit of which will be given to our Government. Prof. Gray is laboring in connection with Mr. Hooker. General Richard Strachey of the Royal Engineers has been in charge of the great irrigation works of British India, and has also given much attention and study to the construction of railways in that country, especially the narrow-gauge roads in the Himalaya Mountains. The material and information that will be collected, by men of such wide experience and thorough knowledge, will form a most interesting and important report, which will be submitted to our Government. Science has not yet done a quarter of its work for this side of our continent, and we are glad when competent men with plenty of means come hither for exploration. The power and glory of God have a wonderful display on our coast and inland. Of no other region can it be so truly said: "The whole earth is full of his riches."

The latest accounts of the famine districts of India, hold out some signs of relief. Rains have fallen in some localities, in limited supply, and soon there will be new growths for human sustenance. The population of the plains of India is so dense, that anything less than a full crop of all sorts of edibles is sure to result in the starvation of the more destitute. In the vicinity of Madras, no less than 2,000,000 of people have received government relief in one form and another. In other districts in Southern India, those who have died of starvation, or from diseases growing out of insufficient nourishment, are many thousands. When we think how little food it requires to keep alive one person in that climate and country, it seems strange that any one should be unable to get that little. Yet the limitations of life in the land are such that even millions do fail.

Under the new regime of Wade Hampton and his followers, the Legislature of South Carolina has made haste to undo the school system of that state just so far as it could be done in a single year. They put the general school tax into the public treasury, they forbade local taxes for schools; they made no provision for numbering the children, which prevents any legal distribution of moneys; and they managed so as to break up the Normal School and the University, to banish most of the teachers of the remaining schools who were from the North, and to reduce all the salaries of the educational department to the very lowest rates. All this has been done because these people are opposed to the schooling of the colored children, and have no proper view of the education of their own; and because they wish to wreak their revenge for the past upon somebody, and show how sweetly tempered and high-toned they are. The Texans have done something like this, and we fear that other states will do the same, and so fall backward into ignorance and barbarism.

"It is easy to pick holes in other people's work, but it is far more profitable to do better yourself. Is there a fool in all the world that cannot criticize? Those who can themselves do good service are but as one to a thousand compared with those who can see faults in the labor of others." Critics render us service; so do tell-tales, informers, and barking dogs. They bring to our thought that which might otherwise have

escaped our observation. It may not have been their intention to render us any benefit. The good done is incidental rather than intended, and we may accept the criticism without being able to do much honor to the critic. *Livelet ab hoste doceri*, it is proper to learn from our enemy, is an old maxim; and if so, then one may be instructed even by unkind and hostile criticism. So much service unrestrained tongues may do to those Christian people who have to bear much that is not intended for praise. They are a "spectacle to the world, to angels, and to men." The Master is their Exemplar, who reviled not again. But, then, little that is good grows by criticism. If we build anything grand it must be by praise—not by flattery but by praise; the sweet approval, the benign complacency, the illumined recognition, and the grateful appreciation.

In an article on the "Late Riots" the N. Y. "Nation" of August 21 says: "The kindest thing which can be done for the multitudes of untaught men who have been received on these shores, and are daily arriving, and who are torn perhaps even more here than in Europe by wild desires and wilder dreams, is to show them promptly that society as here organized, on individual freedom of thought and action, is impregnable, and can be no more shaken than the order of nature. The most cruel thing is to let them suppose, even for one week, that if they had only chosen their time better, or had been better led or better armed, they would have succeeded in forcing it to capitulate." The police and the militia have their place in the organism of society, but they are not strong enough, nor facile enough, nor alert enough to deal with rioters who consider themselves, in some ways, the equals if not the superiors of those who seek to quell them. It is moral force rather than armed force which is wanted to put down mobs. When mobs know that all the better elements of society are actually at work to put them down, they dissolve themselves. When every able-bodied man and strong woman has arms, and belongs to a committee of safety, and can act instantly and everywhere, the riotous elements become halting and timid and know not whom to trust and must speedily disperse, even if they have been able for a time to agree upon any plans of united action.

Among the Papers.

BY S. H. WILLEY, D. D.

DENOMINATIONAL LINES.

The "Congregational Quarterly," speaking of the passing of ministers of our denomination to others, says:

"At least ten ministers have recently gone out from us, and they will, doubtless, be followed by others. A sensitive mind will not remain long where it does not feel at home."

It is not at all strange that there should be a few such changes in denominations numbering ministers by thousands. There always have been movements of men occasionally from one denomination to another; and some decline to remain connected with any denomination. Such things have been, and they will be in the future. Of late, however, these changes seem to be made with less friction than formerly. There remains a greater mutual respect between the parties. It would seem to be better for all concerned that the change should take place as soon as the convictions of the man lead him to differ clearly and fundamentally from his denomination; for after that he cannot "feel at home," or do good where he is.

It would seem, furthermore, to be wise, if the change is voluntary on the minister's part. The memory of ecclesiastical examinations and trials adds to no man's happiness or advantage in after life. In going out of a denomination, or out of all denominations, if his convictions force him to do so, a man may retain his self-respect and the respect of other people. And then, on his own chosen ground he can advocate such views as he believes in, and there will be none to find fault. It is certainly better for every man to go to once "where he feels at home."

THE LABOR QUESTION.

One of the material facts touching our labor problem is that of over-production in the line of manufacture. One of the causes of this over-production would seem to be the improvements in machinery. In the industrial statistics of Massachusetts it is said "that each hand-laborer has his powers multiplied by six through the agency of steam and water." And it is further added:

"The industries of Massachusetts, without the aid of her motive power, would require a population of 7,400,000, or nearly 4½ times as great as it is now, to furnish the hand labor necessary

to carry them on. It is found, for example, that by the improvement in machinery since 1845 the productive power of a shoemaker has been trebled; while in ten years the productive power of the woolen manufacturers has been nearly doubled."

Where is there an opening for this industry thus superseded by machinery? People must eat, and be clothed, and support their families. Where are they to look for employment? In our country, thank God! there is at least one ready answer. Look to the land for employment. A farm is a thing with in the reach of every able-bodied, industrious man. Millions of acres of good land await occupancy. Such a man, with his family, on a farm owned and paid for, cannot be thrown out of employment. And what he produces by his work will never remain useless on his hands. If it will not sell, it will at least feed himself and his family, and enable them to live an independent life.

The farmer is the independent man. He is a producer of something out of the soil. He gets his support from it; and that support, to him and his, is sure. And farming cannot be overdone. The hundreds of thousands of the unemployed in this country might go on to their vacant land now, and cultivate it in farms, and the business would not be overdone.

The modern system of colonizing on large tracts of land, properly divided into farms, if honestly done, is an admirable way of obtaining homes and occupation that will not fail. The people of no country could ask a finer opportunity for a substantial, unflinching industry than our country affords. Nothing in the world is wanted but enterprise, and health, and willingness to work.

Not that farming is the only thing to be done in the United States. But it is a thing open to all, a thing that cannot be overdone, and a thing that will never fail to yield a support to the people who follow it. And that is a good deal to say about any occupation.

These facts are so plain to all observers that it seems strange that such vast multitudes should prefer to work in other industries, all of which are liable to be overdone, and many of which are extremely uncertain.

The Christian Manhood.

BY E. B. PAYNE.

Many people seem to entertain the notion that the Christian experience is a process of belittlement. The word of God calls for penitence, confession, self-condemnation, on account of sin—these as initiatory steps in the Christian life; and humility as a constant spirit. Perceiving these requirements in the forefront, many judge the religion of Christ a weakener rather than a strengthener; tending to unman, rather than to enlarge and ennoble manhood.

But, manifestly, the New Testament scriptures do not justify such a view. On the contrary, they represent the Christian life as one of beauty, dignity, growth, and supernatural promise. It is "a glorious liberty"—that of the children of God. It is a clear voice, with no lack of inspiration, that which calls us "to glory and virtue." The promises are not small, but great—"exceeding great and precious"—making us partakers of the divine nature. It is a walk "worthy of God" to which Christians are urged. "Be strong"—that is a Scripture command. "Be men"—that is a Gospel call. In short, everywhere in the New Testament it is asserted or implied that to become a follower of Christ is to be lifted up to a better and freer manhood; and that whoever undertakes the Christian life will find all his capability taxed to reach the measure of its demands.

It would be an instructive study, to take the Scriptures and note one by one the qualities and characteristics of that manhood which should answer fully to the New Testament teaching, both in what it distinctly enjoins, and in what it implies. They cannot all be mentioned in a single column, but here are a few of them:

1. The Christian is a man who, in personal habits, is pure and temperate, "keeping the body under," and giving his own soul and the Holy Spirit a clean and well-kept house to dwell in.

2. He lives in advance of his age—that is, better than the prevailing morals and sentiments and fashions of his time require; for he is "not conformed to the world," but has his "conversation in heaven."

3. He is honest beyond the demands of legal enactments—an honesty that is scarce and much needed, and which is the only accepted honesty with God.

4. He is the man who is designated to the stranger who inquires for a fair dealer in a business way; a man who sells a yard for a yard, a pound for a

pound, and calls bad bad, and good good.

5. He is the man to whom fathers point their sons and say: "Here is an example which it will be safe to follow, if you desire to live a worthy life."

6. He is the man whose home, though it may be humble, is a model home—full of charity, sympathy, peace and faith.

7. He condemns and seeks to correct the wrongs and ills which he sees about him, working hand in hand with God to "destroy the works of the devil."

8. He does not pull wires, or use subterfuges, or have recourse to the shams and tricks of conventional society.

9. His heart is a store-house of large and generous thoughts, feelings and purposes, excluding all littleness.

10. His benevolence and philanthropy command his means, whether small or great; and when he gives, he does not pinch the coins.

11. He makes willing sacrifices for the sake of doing good, counting present and carnal loss future and spiritual gain.

12. He appreciates and helps forward all worthy practical reforms which look toward the betterment of human-kind.

13. He works cheerfully and with great faith, for himself, his family, his friends, and the world, to attain unto better things.

14. He is willing to aid in planting orchards, building churches, founding schools, for the use of coming generations; for he recognizes the claims of love as calling him out beyond his own door-yard.

15. He knows no religious bigotry, no sectarian meanness, no partisan partiality.

16. His piety is of that simple and spiritual sort which reminds one of light, and in which you may see reflected the image of Christ Jesus.

17. He is a man who could pass over at once into millennial times with easy and unassuming grace, and find himself at home in a society conformed to the thought and commandment of God.

There is no space for more. But these pen-pictures of the true Christian man fall far short still of setting him forth in the full beauty and dignity of his character and life, if he fulfill the Gospel. There is no element of manhood which will not be proper and natural in the Christian man. There is no grace of character left uncultivated in the genuine Christian experience. There is no height of personal culture and discipline to which the Gospel of Jesus does not urge us on. And, finally, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue, if there be any praise, these things are to be kept in the Christian's horizon—a horizon which thus embraces all possible and eternal good. Surely, "the faith of the just is as the shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

Religious Intelligence.

The West.

The subject for conversation at the Club next Monday will be this: "Did the Apostles expect the speedy coming of Christ?" It will be opened by Rev. E. B. Payne.

Rev. Dr. Dwinell, of Sacramento, and Rev. Martin Post, of Stockton, attended the meeting of the Club last Monday.

The delegates elected to represent the General Association of California in the National Council were as follows: Revs. A. L. Stone, J. H. Warren, S. H. Willey and T. K. Noble; Dr. R. E. Cole, A. C. Titcomb, I. P. Rankin and George H. Kellogg, Esqs. Of these, Dr. Stone and Bro. A. C. Titcomb are already in the East; but it is not certain that either of them can attend the Council. It is understood that Rev. C. H. Pope, of Reno, is contemplating a visit to the East, and may attend as a proxy for Rev. Dr. Warren. These are the only facts within our knowledge to encourage the hope that California will have any representation at all in the Council. There are funds in hand to assist the payment of the traveling expenses of delegates, and it is greatly to be hoped that some of them may either go or provide for the attendance of suitable persons.

A most cordial vote of thanks has been passed unanimously by the church and congregation in South Vallejo to Mr. A. D. Wilder, for his generosity in defraying the expenses of renovating and beautifying the church in that place.

Rev. W. L. Gage, of Hartford, Conn., who has supplied the pulpit of the First Congregational Church in this city for a

month past, started for his return on Monday last. He expects to spend next Sabbath in Chicago. We are sure that we speak the thought of all those brethren who have been brought in contact with Bro. Gage, when we say that very seldom, in the quarter century of our work in California, has an eastern visitor, or made an equally happy impression, or gone away leaving such pleasant memories behind him. He reminds us, in this respect, of that other Hartford visitor, Dr. Bushnell. He reminds us by contrast (we regret to say it) of some of our New England brethren who have spent vacations on this coast. One of the first trips made by Bro. Gage was to Clayton, to attend the meeting of the River Conference. How much he added to the interest of that meeting, none who were present will ever forget. On the other hand he felt himself blessed and rewarded, coming thus in contact with our Home Missionary workers, and looking at their fields. He has been constant in attendance on the Club; has looked in upon our Chinese missions, and goes back knowing something besides Yo Samite, and the Geysers and the first churches of San Francisco and Oakland. We venture to say that he will not be found among those who, having taken no pains to know our state and having seen only the two or three strong churches, go back to say that California can take care of its own destitutions, and that to aid our Christian work is sending coals to Newcastle. At the same time, we have reason to believe that Bro. Gage has found his trip no whit less beneficial for vacation purposes, because he has thus shared the fellowship of saints and ministered cheer to his brethren.

PRESBYTERIAN.

An article from Rev. Dr. Ellinwood, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, is published in the last "Occident," which tells us that the work of Christianizing the Chinese of California was brought into special prominence at the last General Assembly, and that the Board of Missions was "instructed to enlarge its operations among the Chinese on our coast as soon and as far as practicable." In accordance with these instructions, Rev. I. M. Condit is to establish a mission at Oakland, and Rev. Mr. Noyes will take his place in the mission at Los Angeles. The Board now has five schools in operation: one in each of the cities of San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento, San Jose and Los Angeles.

Rev. A. S. Fiske, of Howard Presbyterian Church in this city, improved two Sabbaths of his vacation by preaching at Watsonville. On the second of these Sabbaths (Aug. 5th) an effort was made to provide for the debt of the church, and resulted in securing pledges for \$1200, the full amount.—On Sunday, Aug. 12th, seven persons were received to Larkin St. Church, in this city; four of them on profession of faith.—Rev. J. R. Thompson has been appointed Presbyterian missionary for Washington Territory. He will reside at Olympia.

Rev. J. H. Byers, of Elko, Nevada, is about returning to the east. He calls for some one to fill the place he leaves vacant, and says: "When I came here (22 months ago) I found only four resident members—all women. The roll contained the names of five non-resident members. During my ministry there have been 23 additions, 19 of which were on profession of faith. At this time there are 32 members, with eight non-residents. There are only four male members. The Sabbath school has enrolled about 100 members. I have succeeded in building a small parsonage with a debt of about \$100, yet unpaid. There is no other church building in town, nor any other church organization within a hundred miles of Elko, save a small Campbellite body in this place. Tuscarora, a mining town, lies 50 miles north of Elko, and has a population of about 1500 people, and has no church or minister of any kind."

LARKIN STREET CHURCH.

The lunch for the benefit of this church, in Mercantile Library Hall last week, was well patronized by its friends, and netted about \$400.

METHODIST.

The "Advocate" says: "Four Japanese youths from our mission at Hiro-saki, arrived on Saturday, en route for Greencastle, Indiana, to enter the Indiana Asbury University. They are converts and members of the church. Their purpose is to take the regular collegiate course and receive the degrees of the University. They are bright and pleasant looking men. Their names are Chunda, Kawamura, Sato and Nasee."

BAPTIST.

The annual state meeting of Christian Baptists (Campbellites) will be held at Santa Rosa, Sept. 14th. It will be a sort of camp-meeting, and it is expected

that as many as 5,000 persons will attend it.

Rev. Dr. Gregory has retired from the "Evangel," and has accepted an invitation to supply the Santa Rosa Baptist church for three months. A Baptist church of twenty members has been organized at Alameda. Rev. G. R. Read is to be their pastor. Rev. G. W. Ford has accepted the unanimous call of the Baptist church at Santa Cruz. Mr. T. S. Griffith, a licentiate, has accepted the call of the Baptist church at Nortonville, and a council has been called with reference to his ordination. Rev. Robert Morton has become pastor of the churches of Marysville, Wheatland and Reed's Station. Rev. J. C. Baker, heretofore Sunday-school agent, has become pastor of the Baptist church at Salem, Oregon. Among the baptisms reported in last week's "Evangel," is one of a Chinese convert, baptized in the Metropolitan Temple, by Rev. J. Francis.

SACRAMENTO.—The corner stone of the First Baptist Church of Sacramento was laid on the 20th inst., with Masonic ceremonies, W. B. Davis officiating as Grand Master. Rev. E. B. Hulbert, of San Francisco, delivered the oration at the conclusion of the dedication ceremonies.

EPISCOPAL.

The treasurer of the Diocese of California reports his total receipts for the first quarter of the current fiscal year as amounting to \$856.15, of which \$45 were for the support of the Bishop, \$33.80 for Convention expenses, and \$777.35 for Home Missions. It seems that the reason for the marked improvement in the "Churchman," which we spoke of last week, is that Rev. D. D. Chapin, its former editor, and if we mistake not, its founder, has been at work upon it again. And now comes the announcement that the engagement with him must come to an end, unless provision can be made for the payment of his salary.

Eastern and Foreign.

NOTES.—The General Synod of the Reformed Church has discontinued the Theological Department of Hope College. It is thought best to concentrate at New Brunswick. It is thought, the pilgrims to Rome numbered about 10,000. The Broadway Church, Norwich, Ct., call Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, of Chicago. He is a brother of Gov. Chamberlain. Dr. Daggett, of New London, Ct., has resigned. The Allegheny Seminary, which lost Dr. A. A. Hodges and called Dr. Van Dyke in vain, has now found its Professor of Theology in Rev. S. H. Kellogg, lately missionary to India. The Presbyterian church in Clyde, N. Y., call Rev. A. K. Strong, D.D., recently of the Howard St. Church in this city. Three of the Free church ministers in France have joined the Reformed church, Bersier, Theo. Monod, and Perrenoud. Is that a step backward or forward, or do these brethren propose to strengthen just now the evangelical wing of the state church? A correspondent of one of our exchanges speaks of a pastor in whose village congregation is not a single converted man, but the pastor has written a commentary on Luke, for which he has not found a publisher! The Chicago "Standard" (Baptist) is disposed to say outright that Mr. Moody's way of doing things is not nearly so good as individual church activity. The indebtedness of the churches at Chicago is said to be, Presbyterian, \$256,898; Congregational, \$214,115; Methodist Episcopal, \$169,783; Baptist, \$133,099; Episcopal, \$126,250; German Lutheran, \$108,200. Glasgow has one hundred and eighty-five Presbyterian churches; all other evangelical denominations, thirty-five. The "Congregationalist," referring to the reappearance of Mr. Pearsall Smith at Higher Life gatherings, thinks that he ought not to presume to speak because of some conduct which was thought reprehensible in England. George Muller has come to America, landing at Quebec. The "Christian Observer" (Southern Presbyterian) attributes the recent strikes and riots to the abolition reformers, who used to declaim against the southern oligarchy. Those who have disregarded constitutional guarantees in making war upon the south, might be expected to disregard the laws of their own state! Only a little over \$6,000 received last month by our Home Missionary Society, and there are home missionaries who have received no missionary money for six months! The "Presbyterian" wishes the railroad men to inquire whether the tramping on the Sabbath does not tend to breed a lawless spirit in their employees. The Rev. Mr. See has been advised by Presbytery to resign his charge at Newark, but he declines and complains to Synod. 5,500

colored people in South Carolina have joined the Liberia Exodus Association.

REV. JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D., LL. D., accepts the chair of Systematic Theology in the Danville Theological Seminary, at Danville, Ky., made vacant by the decease of the Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D.

THE BEST GUIDE.—The New Testament is in your hands. In it is the secret of life—of holy life. In it is the entire secret. What it is; what its blessed results are when perfectly lived; how to live it; whence the inspiration comes to live it; and the rewards of living it—can all be found, friends, within the covers of the little book called the New Testament. Outside of that book you need not go. Beyond its pages you need not cast your eye. You need not consult authorities. You need not ransack libraries. You need not even depend on ministerial explanation. The Book itself is sufficient—sufficient for your mind, for your heart, for your conscience, for your soul. Be a man and read it. Be a woman and search its pages. In it is "the fountain of life." That is a good figure, and a true one. Go to the fountain yourself and drink. Wait not for it to be passed to you in cups. Lean over the brim and put your lips to the waters, yourself. You will find that they will satisfy your thirst. They will meet your spiritual wants. They will give you spiritual refreshment.

THE NEW TERM AT THE STATE UNIVERSITY.—On Friday the vacation at the State University in Berkeley ceased and the exercises of the new term commenced. There have been one hundred and seventeen applicants for admission, from which number at least ninety-five will, as is generally supposed, pass muster. The plans for the Mechanics' Art College building have not yet been decided upon. Sixteen plans have already been submitted.

A PROPOSITION is on foot to construct a canal from the Calaveras river above Knight's Ferry to Stockton, a distance of about forty miles, for the purpose of irrigation. It is estimated that the canal will enhance the value of property from \$40 to \$100 an acre. Land owners along the route have agreed to a taxation of \$20 an acre for building it.

THE loss by the strike and obstruction to business for five days on the five trunk lines of railway, including destruction of the property of the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads, is estimated at \$26,250,000. The New York "Journal of Commerce" reaches this result.

THE hostile Nez Percés Indians are reported as still camped at Hole in the Rock stage station, Idaho. They have destroyed the telegraph line in the vicinity, and stopped all travel over the road for several days.

THE Turks are still compelling the Russians to retreat toward the Danube. Both parties seem to be making preparations for a great and decisive battle.

Pacific Grove Retreat.

The Committee are perfecting arrangements to make everything delightful the coming season. The lands are cleared up, rubbish all removed, the avenues put in excellent condition, and everything is made neat and tasteful. The railroads—Central, California Pacific, and Southern Pacific—will reduce the fare on the round trip two-thirds usual rates. This arrangement will go into effect the middle of May and continue till September. Each passenger will be entitled to one hundred pounds of baggage and camping outfit, free of charge. The district Camp-meeting will commence on the 3d day of June. It will continue indefinitely—we mean to say that religious services will be held daily during the entire summer season. The stables have been moved to a better site and put in good condition. The large lodging houses have been divided up into rooms and neatly furnished. So that every comfort—luxury even—may be had on the grounds at moderate cost. Parties wishing to practice economy may pitch their own tents, or lease of the Committee and secure their supplies, and be at no more expense of living than at home. Ministers of all denominations and their families will be boarded at the Boarding Hall at two-thirds the usual rates, viz., four dollars per week. Those wishing rest from the cares of business, escape from the dust and heat of the interior, and refreshment such as a bracing sea breeze only can give, should go to the Pacific Grove Retreat on the shore of the lovely Monterey Bay, than which a more inviting place can nowhere be found. Send to the Secretary, Rev. F. F. Jewell, 1026 Mission street, S. F., for circulars containing full information.

A New Invention.

Ornamental Building Paper, Oil Cloth, and Carpeting.

A cheap, and at the same time ornamental and durable substitute for oil-cloths and carpeting, has long been a desideratum with dealers and housekeepers, and various articles have from time to time been produced for the purpose, but have generally failed when submitted to practical tests, or in the end proved too expensive in their manufacture.

We saw last week at the Fair a paper carpeting which had as fine a finish as the more expensive oil cloth, and were told that it was as durable and costs less than half as much. In its manufacture, the paper is first treated with chemicals, which gives it strength, firmness, and solidity, and then painted in designs suitable for oil cloths, carpets, &c. Wool carpets for winter use may be laid over it and taken up in the spring, without injury to either, thus saving the wear that would be caused by the unevenness of the bare floor. It is warmer than carpeting, because the air cannot penetrate it from the cellar or rooms underneath; neither is it cold to the feet like oil cloth, and it can be cleaned just like a painted floor.

We also saw a patent ornamental paper board, which, finished as it is, with handsome wall paper colors and designs, will obviate the use of building paper and wall papers, as it combines them both, and costs but one-half as much. It can be applied at any season of the year, and the building may be occupied at once without the annoyance of the dust, dirt, and dampness occasioned by plastering. There is no cracking or breaking out to let in the cold as in plastered walls, and besides being much warmer in winter and more comfortable during the excessive heat of summer, it makes a cheap, substantial, neat, and durable wall.

Our friends, Messrs. Ames & Dallam, wholesale dealers in Wooden and Willow Ware, etc. 215-217 Sacramento street, are the agents for this new invention, and will send circulars free to any one interested in it.

We published the above nearly a year ago in THE PACIFIC. Since then we have used this paper carpeting in our house, in kitchen, pantry and closet, and cheerfully bear testimony that after a good ten months' wear it lays as smooth and looks almost as new and neat as the day when it was put down. In fact, it has worn better than oil-cloth laid down at the same time and subject to equal wear and tear. We recommend it to our readers. Descriptive circulars, with samples, will be sent free on application, by Messrs. Ames & Dallam, 215 Sacramento St., San Francisco.

New Books.

MEMORIES OF PHILIP P. BLISS. Edited by D. W. Whittle. Contributions by Rev. E. P. Goodwin, Ira D. Sankey, and Geo. F. Root. Introduction by D. L. Moody. A. S. Barnes & Co., 111 and 113 William St., New York. Price, \$2.50. Sent by mail, prepaid. This handsome volume contains not only an interesting biography of one of the sweet singers of Israel, but a collection of his Gospel Hymns. Also, tributes to his memory, from a number of his friends. It is a fitting record of the life and labors of a good and useful man.

UNCONSCIOUS BIOGRAPHY.—You and I write our lives as if on one of those manifold writers which you use. A thin sheet here, a bit of black paper below it: but the writing goes through upon the next page, and when the blackness which divides the two worlds is swept away, there the history of each life, written by ourselves, remains legible on eternity, and the question is—What sort of autobiography are we writing for the revelation of that day, and how far do our circumstances help to transcribe fair in our lives the will of our God and the image of our Redeemer?

Special Notices.

JAMES & HAYES have just opened a new and elegant Photograph Gallery, 715 Market street near Bancroft's, and are making the finest work in the city, at the most moderate prices. Cabinets only \$5.00 per dozen, and Cards \$2.50.

SAN FRANCISCO'S SPECIALTY.—One of the first things that a visitor to San Francisco does—if he knows what he should do—is to have his portrait taken. He knows that nowhere else in the world are the atmospheric conditions more favorable for the production of a clear and beautiful picture, and that nowhere are more accomplished operators and artists, or more completely-appointed photographing establishments to be found. Chief among those to whom San Francisco owes this gratifying eminence is George D. Morse, of No. 417 Montgomery street. The celebrity of his portraits is now world-wide, and his well-furnished rooms are the resort of the fashionable and the connoisseur alike. Each succeeding week adds to his popularity and sees some novelty or some added excellence to guarantee its continuance and put him still further ahead of his competitors in his art.

WOODWARD'S GARDENS.—The proprietor of this very attractive place has recently added several curiosities and new features of interest. Parties visiting the city should not fail to see the museum, the aquarium, the shark, the sea lions and monsters of the deep, the menagerie, aviary, the art gallery, the amphitheater, the bear-pit, &c., &c., also the variety entertainment which takes place every Saturday afternoon. Admission 25 cents, Children 10 cents. If

ADVERTISE

Why not? Is it because you don't think it pays? It always pays, if done judiciously and in a style to command attention. The first requires much careful thought; the last a skillful and thorough compositor, and a large assortment of fancy, display, and job type. For want of means but few weekly papers in San Francisco have this latter commodity, and for want of space the daily papers seldom use display type. A provision firm advertises in one of the weekly papers thus:

SMITH & BROWN, Provision & Commission Merchants. DEALERS IN BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, LARD, SMOKED MEATS, ETC., ETC.

Now, who cares for Smith & Brown, or whose attention is attracted by seeing their names in print? Would it not answer the purpose much better for which men advertise, if their specialty were set up thus:

To the Readers of the Pacific! You are all invited to call or send your orders to 55 Third St., San Francisco.

COFFEES, TEAS & SPICES. Every article shall be just what it professes to be, and what the public expect by the same under which it is sold. My motto is: No adulteration; no deception; full measure, and every article of the highest excellence. I have fitted up, at great expense, a new hot air engine, with mills attached, and you can have your coffee ground in the most improved style, at a moment's notice. Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. ADAM H. MURPHY, Continental Coffee and Spice Mills, 55 Third street, S. F.

Or, if the attention of the reader is desired to be called to some particular line of business, the "PACIFIC" presents it thus:

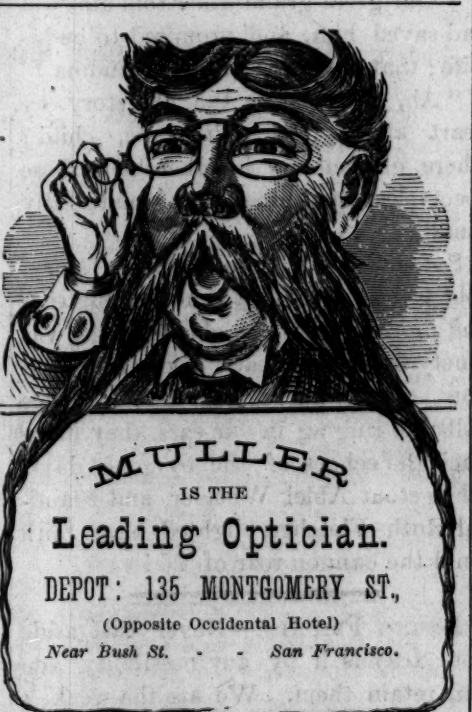
Received Highest Honors conferred at Centennial.

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NEW AUTOMATIC

SILENT SEWING MACHINE. LATEST INVENTION, Producing MARVELOUS RESULTS. Is the only Sewing Machine in the world with Automatic Tension, and Automatic Stitch Indicator; is Always Ready for Work, and is Altogether Unparalleled. Send Postal Card for Illustrated Price List, &c. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., 655 Broadway, New York. E. B. CUTLER, Gen'l Agent, 124 Post St., San Francisco.

If the public had to be told of the latest matter of interest to every householder, THE PACIFIC, with its large and varied fonts of new and most stylish job type, would excite general attention with the following lines:



And so on, we could exemplify ad infinitum. A word to the wise is sufficient.

ADVERTISE!

Do it extensively; make the proper selection of newspapers, and don't omit in the selection THE PACIFIC. It is one of the oldest weekly papers on the coast; its circulation is larger than any other of its class; it numbers among its subscribers the best portion of the reading public—people who have money to spend—and if you don't feel up to the work in composing your own advertisement, express your wishes to the Advertising Agent of THE PACIFIC, who will do his best to help you, and make the advertisement what it should be—attractive.

Some people think that advertisements are not read. The trouble is, they are often set up in such poor style that they are never seen unless specially sought for. An advertisement of "Clerk Wanted," handsomely displayed, as only THE PACIFIC can display it, will, we believe, bring two or three hundred letters in a single day, and postage stamps enough to more than pay for the cost of the insertion will be enclosed for answers which are never sent, as the writing of so many would be too great a tax on the advertiser. Find out what the people want, tell them of it through THE PACIFIC, and you can make a fortune—if you

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EDUCATIONAL. 1852. 1877. Young Ladies' Seminary BENICIA.

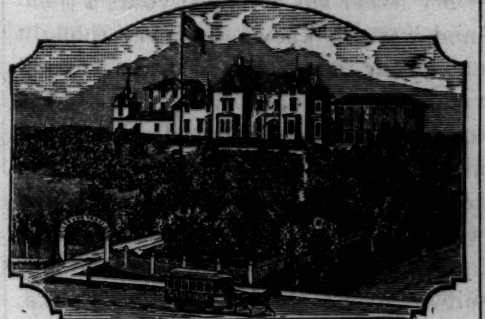
The next year of this well-known Seminary will open THURSDAY, AUGUST SECOND, 1877. The Rev. E. B. Snell will have charge of the departments of Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Natural Sciences. For particulars, apply to August MARY E. SNELL, Principal.

Napa Ladies' Seminary.

The next session of this school will open on Tuesday, August 7, 1877. And continue for twenty weeks. It is very desirable that pupils should be present at the opening of the school, although they can enter at any time and be charged from the time of entrance. For particulars of school, apply to Mrs. S. F. McDONALD, Principal, Napa, California.

Mills Seminary.

This well-known institution for Young Ladies will commence its next term on Wednesday, August 1st, 1877. With its fine commodious buildings, its ample grounds, and its large and efficient corps of teachers, the Institution offers unrivaled advantages for a thorough and finished education. All letters of inquiry, and all communications relative to admission, should be addressed to REV. C. T. MILLS, Brooklyn, Alameda Co., Cal.



CALIFORNIA Military Academy.

FOR CIRCULARS ADDRESS REV. D. MCCLURE, Oakland, Cal.

Select School.

Cor. Howard and 24th Sts. Misses M. B. and L. B. Cochran, who have for two years been connected with the Young Ladies' Seminary, at Benicia, will open a select school for Misses and Young Ladies, Wednesday, July 25th, in the "Treat Place," corner of 24th and Howard Sts. The house is large and commodious and the extensive grounds render it one of the most desirable locations in the city for the establishment of a first-class school. Instruction will be given in Latin and Modern Languages, the ordinary English branches, Drawing and Music. Expenses: Rev. Sylvester Woodbridge, D.D.; Rev. James Matthews, D.D.; Rev. W. C. Pond; Judge Samuel Cowles; Geo. C. Perkins (Goodall, Perkins & Co.). For further particulars apply to Miss M. B. Cochran, corner 24th and Howard streets. 500770

Pacific Theological Seminary. OAKLAND, CAL.

Year Consists of One Term. Next year opens August 23, 1877.

Tuition, room-rent, use of books, and library, free. Board and washing at low prices. All possible facilities and aids cheerfully furnished. Situation charming and inspiring. Climate favorable to hard study. For further particulars apply to Professor J. A. Benton, or to Professor George Moar, OAKLAND, CAL.

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320 POST STREET, Red Men's Building, opposite Union Square, S. F. THIS IS THE OLDEST AND THE MOST EFFICIENT BUSINESS COLLEGE on the Pacific Coast. It possesses superior facilities for imparting a first-class Commercial Education, a practical knowledge of Telegraphy, and thorough instruction in the English and Mathematical branches, Penmanship and the Modern Languages. It has MORE GRADUATES occupying honorable and lucrative positions than all the other commercial schools on the coast. It is the ONLY COLLEGE in the STATE issuing

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Josiah Keep, A.M., Assistant.

Classical Department; Scientific and English Department; Commercial Department; Preparatory Department; Department of Physical Culture. Superior training in every department. The fitting of young men and women for college, a specialty. Military drill and gymnastic exercise required daily—solely for physical exercise, development, and health. Situation most commanding, beautiful and healthful.

Send for Circular.

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IRVING'S JAPANESE PAPER CARPETING

Floors, Stairs, Rugs, Mats, Etc. Are fast superseding all other Floor Coverings.

Dwellings, Offices & Vessels.

Price, 50 cts. per Square Yard.

The Carpetings come one yard wide, twenty-five yards in a roll; one and one-half yards wide and thirty-seven and one-half yards in a roll; and we claim for them the following points of superiority over all cloth: 1. They are handsomer. 2. Have no offensive smell. 3. Cost about half as much. 4. Will lay smoother. 5. Are more durable. 6. The FABRIC or FOUNDATION is superior. 7. Cooler in Summer and warmer in Winter. 8. They will not crack like oil cloth, as the six or eight BRIGHT OIL COLORS of which the patterns are composed are printed by hand, RIGHT INTO THE FIBER OF THE PAPER.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

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Sold on installments, if desired. Send to us for catalogue and terms. Don't buy bogus, auction-made pianos. Send to an old and reliable firm. KOHLER & CHASE. 633-635 Clay Street, San Francisco, California.

Young Folks.

A Little Child's Fancies.

I think that the world was finished at night,
Or the stars would not have been made;
For they wouldn't have thought of having the
light.
If they hadn't first seen the shade,
And then, again, I alter my mind,
And think perhaps it was day,
And the stars might not have been made;
For a little child's dream of play,
And I think that an angel, when nobody knew,
With a window pushed up very high,
Let some of the seeds of the flowers fall through,
From the gardens they have in the sky.

For they couldn't think here of flies so white,
And such beautiful roses, I know;
But I wonder, when falling from such a height,
The dear little seeds should grow.
And then, when the face of the angel was turned,
I think that the birds flew by,
And are singing to us the songs they learned
On the opposite side of the sky.
And a rainbow must be the shining below,
Of a place in Heaven's floor that's thin,
Right close to the door where the children go,
When the dear Lord lets them in.

Our Great-Grandmother's Story.

BY SARAH B. HOOLY.

"So thee wants to hear thee grand mother's tale once more? Aye, aye, this war talk brings up old memories that have slumbered for many a year. Yes that is a piece of the very gown I wore the day Abiel Wheeler went to fight so gayly, and came back—"

"Well, but grandmother, begin at the very beginning, won't you?"
"Aye—patience, patience, children. An old woman must tell a story her own way. This was how it all came about:

"John Wheeler—Abiel's father, thee knows—was a hard man and a grasping. His lands joined ours, and he was forever finding some matter to make a law suit about, forever throwing hard words at my father and doing all he could to trouble and annoy him. His sons, too, were always provoking my brothers, Luke and Matthew, till it was all the dear, patient lads could do to forbear smiting them. So thee may believe when we grew up, and Abiel all at once took to joining me on the way home from meeting, and leaning over the fence to talk while I milked my cows, I was stirred to anger against him, and turned him off pretty shortly, I promise thee.

"I was sixteen when the war broke out, and it was not many months before there was fighting all around us. Jonathan Shubrick, the Squire, as the world's people called him, of our township, raised a troop that carried off half the young men of the neighborhood, and scarcely a month afterward, our bright August morning, Abiel Wheeler galloped up to our gate waving his bandanna, his handsome face all in a glow. Luke and I were standing in the yard talking for a few moments before he started for the rye field, where my father and Matthew were already at work.

"Great news, Luke!" Abiel shouted. "The redcoats are within six miles of us at —. Major Shubrick expects them to attack every hour. We got the news by a sure hand, and I and half a dozen others are going to have a crack at them, too. Come, will you join? I've a fowling piece I'll lend ye. Spur up your courage, man, now's your time to show yourself a brave fellow, Quaker or no Quaker."

"For shame, Abiel Wheeler! I cried. I wonder thee dares taunt my brother like that. He is doing his country as much good, maybe, staying quietly at home to garner up the food for the fighting men, as with sword and gun in hand, taking the lives God gave, and doing the work of Belial in the name of liberty! And here I stopped to draw breath, and I know my eyes flashed with anger, for he laughed outright—that merry provoking laugh of his.

"Well done, pretty Ruth!" he exclaimed. "You have spirit enough hidden away under that plain little kerchief and cap of yours! But I like ye none the worse for it, and so fare ye well. Shall I bring ye home the gayest flag the redcoats are sporting now for a First Day handkerchief? Here, I'll give you a token that I'll keep my word," and so saying the saucy fellow leaned from his horse (I was standing close by the gate) and kissed me! I could have killed him! And Luke darted forward with a furious look, but he had galloped off, waving his three-cornered hat as he glanced gaily back at us. 'Twas like Abiel. I had known him since we were babies, to be sure—but to dare!

"Well, all the long, hot, bright day, mother and I were alone, for father and the boys took their dinner with them to the fields. Toward evening, a neighbor came and carried mother off. There was a sick child needed to be doctored, and all the country round knew of mother's herbs and simples. She was a

born doctor, and has cured many a one in her day. So I was left all by myself in the house, and sat lonesome enough at my spinning, while far off over the hills I could hear the dull, ominous, booming sound of cannon, that told the fight was raging six miles away. God help the mothers and wives now, whose sons and husbands were in the midst of the fray!

"It was growing late, the short August twilight coming on, and the broad harvest moon rising behind the quiet hills, and still I was alone. The distant sound of battle still rose and fell, making my heart throb with the thoughts of what was going on; when suddenly a strange figure, as I thought, came up the garden path, with hasty and yet faltering steps. I started up, a scream just breaking from my lips, when I saw it was Abiel Wheeler! But how changed from the morning! Covered with dust, his clothes torn, his brown curls all tangled and matted with the blood that had soaked through a handkerchief bound round his head, and one arm in a sling. I wouldn't have known him! And when he spoke, his voice sounded hoarse and broken.

"Ruth," he said, "I insulted you this morning, and insulted your brother. My father has wronged yours a thousand ways, I know. I never thought of our family would have entered your doors again, yet now I come to you to help me in my sore need. Our forces are beaten and flying, the enemy are in hot chase; I have dragged myself away with my life only; I can go no further; in God's name shelter me till the pursuit is over—for my mother's sake, Ruth!"

"I held my breath at his words. In one flashing moment the memory of all we had suffered at his father's hands, and his insolent conduct in the morning, rose up before me. I could have found it in my heart to turn him away almost with curses!—and yet something made me pause.

"Stand here in the porch," I said at last, half choked with the bitterness of the inward strife. "Thee has put a hard thing before me, Abiel Wheeler. I must have time—a moment to think what I will do, and turning away from him I darted into the house.

"What ought I to do?" I cried aloud in my perplexity. "I am alone here. He is a bold fellow. O dare I, ought I to take him in? It may not be true that they are pursuing him." But even as I spoke the wind bore the sound of galloping hoofs on the clear air, and Abiel's despairing voice cried to me from the porch, "Make haste, O dear Ruth! In pity make haste. I am so faint with loss of blood I can scarcely stand or see."

"Scarce knowing what I did, the sudden thought came to me, I will take the Bible, and whatsoever verse my eye falls on shall be my guide; and hastily opening the great book that lay on my father's table, I bent over it in the gathering darkness.

"Children, I read these words: 'But I say unto you; Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, and do good unto them that despitefully use you and persecute you.'"

"It was enough. I went out to the porch. 'Come, Abiel Wheeler,' I said, 'thee shall have the shelter of my father's roof, and I will save thee if I can.'"

"He looked up gratefully in my face, and without another word I let him rest his arm about my shoulders, and so helped him, half fainting as he was, up stairs into the garret. A kind of closet had been partitioned off from the sloping gable end, the only entrance to which was the space of one plank, that could be slipped out of place and then put back, leaving no opening visible. My father had made it a hiding-place for valuables in those troubled times. In this narrow, stifling corner I concealed the son of my father's enemy, replaced the plank, flew down stairs and bolted the front door just in time, as a party of troopers in British uniform dashed up to the porch.

"In the King's name!" shouted the officer who led them; and dismounting, he hammered on the lintel with the butt of pistol.

"Trembling like a leaf, I unbolted the upper half of the door.

"What does thee want, friend?" I said, and the very desperation of the moment made my voice calm.

"Entrance, in the King's name!" he shouted. "We have sure information that one of the most active of these cursed rebels has fled in this direction, and may have sought shelter in this house. I claim the right to search it and make him prisoner if he is to be found."

"Friend, thee sees I am alone here," I said, a defenseless girl, and thee knows the Quakers are men of peace. But enter if thee will. I am not afraid

to show every room in my father's house."

"Don't fear, we won't harm you, my pretty mistress," he answered, smiling. "Only get a candle, and make haste, for we are something of the busiest while these fellows are at large."

"Children, thee can imagine what I felt as I undid the door, with the sacred trust I had accepted on my soul—Abiel's life in my hands; everything depending on my keeping calm, and showing no hesitation in my compliance with the soldier's demand. But God strengthened me in the hour of trial. Tranquilly I lit a candle and led those rough men through the house, shouting their ribald jests, singing, insolently peering into every closet and nook, with coarse comments on what they saw.

"There seems nothing suspicious here," said the officer at last. "We may as well draw off, men; this young girl looks pale and weary; and he turned to me with more courtesy than I would have thought he could show.

"If you please, Captain," said one of the men, touching his cap, "we haven't searched the garret yet."

"My heart gave a leap, and I almost dropped the candle; but I said quite calmly, 'There's nothing in the garret except a lot of old clothes, and my mother's herbs, drying. Thee can go up if thee thinks it necessary.'"

"It is my duty to search everywhere," the Captain answered, rather shortly, as though he suspected me; and tramp, tramp, up the stairs they went. O, would they discover the hiding place? Would Abiel move or groan?

"But all was silent as the grave. The men gave hardly a look around, and the Captain said, 'I suppose it was a mistake; there is clearly no one here. I am obliged to you, young lady; we will trouble you no further.' And tramp, tramp, they went, leaving me turned to stone on the spot, with the sudden revulsion of feeling. They mounted their horses, and in five minutes were out of sight and hearing.

"Then I flew to the hiding-place and tore the plank away. 'Abiel, Abiel!' I cried, 'they are gone; you are safe, Dear Abiel, thank God I've saved you!'"

"There was no answer. I thrust my candle in at the aperture. He lay on the floor in a dead faint. To this day I can't tell you how I got him out of that stifling hole and down the stairs, though he was a stalwart fellow, and I only a young girl. I only know that when father and the boys and mother came back, all at the same time, they found him lying on a couch in mother's room, with his hand tight clasped in mine, and his beautiful blue eyes looking love's unspeakable into my face as I knelt beside him. And when my father exclaimed in astonishment, as well he might—

"Our great-grandfather told him you had saved him, and promised to be his wife; that was it, wasn't it, grandma?"

"Ah, thee knows the old story by heart already, doesn't thee, child? There, give me my handkerchief; these spectacles of mine are wonderfully dim!"

So ended our grandmother's story, told to us for the last time eleven years and more ago. Dear old lady; she was ninety-six when death took her, and now, when the merry Independence bells are ringing in our ears, they bring back the echoes of the by-gone days, when stout Abiel Wheeler and beautiful Ruth Fletcher plighted their faith amid the cannon-roar of '76!

LOSING FRIENDS.—Never cast aside your friends if by any possibility you can retain them. We are the weakest of spendthrifts if we let one friend drop off through inattention, or let one push away another, or if we hold aloof from one from petty jealousy or needless slight or roughness. Would you throw away a diamond because it pricked you? One good friend is not to be weighed against all the jewels of the earth. If there is coolness or unkindness between us, let us come face to face and have it out. Quick, before love grows cold! Life is too short to quarrel in, or to carry black thoughts of friends. It is easy to lose a friend, but a new one will not come for calling, nor make up for the old one when he comes.

HOW TO OBEY.—In a panic in a public school, caused by the cry of fire, one little girl sat perfectly still. On being asked why she did so, she said, "My father is a fireman, and told me if the school should be afire, I would be far safer to sit in my place until the rush was over, and then get out quietly." She knew how to obey.

If you would be pungent, be brief, for it is with words as with sunbeams, the more they are condensed, the deeper they burn.

DR. C. MCCLANE'S Celebrated American WORM SPECIFIC VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

The countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccupping; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. MCCLANE'S VERMIFUGE

Will certainly effect a cure. IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

The genuine DR. MCCLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. MCCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

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These Pills are not recommended as a remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequalled.

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The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

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WOMAN.

By an immense practice, extending through a period of years, having within that time treated many thousands of cases of those diseases peculiar to woman, I have been enabled to perfect a most potent and agreeable medicine that meets the indications presented by that class of diseases with positive certainty and exactness.

To designate this natural specific compound, I have named it

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

The term, however, is but a feeble expression of my high appreciation of its value, based upon my own personal observation. As a close observer, I have, while witnessing its positive results in the few special diseases incident to the separate organism of woman, singled it out as the **ELIXIR OF CROWNING GEM OF MY MEDICAL CAREER.** On its merits, as a positive, safe, and effectual remedy for this class of diseases, and one that will, at all times and under all circumstances, act kindly and in harmony with the laws which govern the female system, I am willing to stake my reputation as a physician. Nay, even more, so confident am I that it will not disappoint the most sanguine expectations of a single invalid lady who uses it for any of the ailments for which I recommend it, that I offer and sell it under a **POSITIVE GUARANTEE.** If a beneficial effect is not experienced after the use of two bottles of the contents of the bottle are used, I will, on return of the bottle, two-thirds of the medicine having been taken according to directions, and the cash being one for which I recommend it, promptly refund the money paid for the medicine. I could not offer it as I do under these conditions; but having witnessed its truly miraculous results in thousands of cases, I feel warranted and perfectly safe in risking both my reputation and my money on its merits.

The following are among those diseases in which my Favorite Prescription has worked cures, and which it is by its use, and with a certainty never before attained by any medicine: Leucorrhoea, Excessive Flowing, Painful Menstruation, Suppressions when from unnatural causes, Irregularities, Weak Back, Protrusion of the Uterus, Anxieties, Nervous Debility, Headache, Dizziness, Internal Heat, Throbbing of the Head, Chronic Catarrh, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, Impotence, Sterility, Female Weakness, and very many other chronic diseases incident to woman. In all these cases, my Favorite Prescription works cures—the marvel of the world. This medicine does not excite a cure, but it admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most perfect specific in all chronic diseases of the sexual system of woman. It will not disappoint, nor will it do harm, in any state of disease.

Those who desire further information on these subjects can obtain it in THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISOR, a book of over 500 pages, sent, post-paid, on receipt of \$1.20. It treats minutely of those diseases peculiar to woman, and gives much valuable advice in regard to the management of those affections.

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The novelty of modern Medical, Chemical, and Pharmaceutical Science. No use of any longer taking the large, repulsive, and nauseous pills, composed of cheap, crude, and bulky ingredients, when we can, by a careful application of chemical science, extract all the cathartic and other medicinal properties from the most valuable roots and herbs, and concentrate them into a minute Granule, scarcely larger than a mustard seed.

Each little Purgative Pellet represents, in a most concentrated form, as much cathartic power as is embodied in any of the large pills found for sale in drug-stores. From their wonderful cathartic power, in comparison to their size, people who have not tried them are apt to suppose that they are harsh and drastic in effect; but such is not at all the case. The different active medicinal principles of which they are composed being so harmonized and medicated, one by the others, as to produce a most searching and thorough, yet gentle and kindly operating, cathartic.

\$500 Reward is hereby offered by the proprietor of these Pellets, to any chemist who, upon analysis, will find in them any calomel or other form of mercury, mineral poison, or injurious drug.

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For Jaundice, Headache, Constipation, Pure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of the Chest, Bloating, Sour Eructations from the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Bloated feeling about the Stomach, Head, Stomach, Head, High-colored Urine, Unpleasant, "Stomachy" Eructations, &c., to Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. In explanation of the remedial power of my Purgative Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, I wish to say that their action is upon the animal economy in a uniform, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative impress. Age does not impair the properties of these Pellets. They are sugar-coated and enclosed in glass bottles, their sale in drug-stores, and are put up in cheap, portable, and reliable. This is not the case with those pills which are put up in unwieldy or pasteboard boxes. Recollect that for all cases where a Laxative, or Alternative, or Purgative, is indicated, these little Pellets will give the most perfect satisfaction to all who use them.

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It will purify the blood and supply it with the necessary life-giving principle, and thereby eradicate all morbid eruptions of the skin. It is an immediate relief and sure cure for all **Kidney and Bladder Complaints.**

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A STERLING REMEDY FOR DISEASES AND INJURIES OF THE SKIN; A HEALTHFUL BEAUTIFIER OF THE COMPLEXION; A RELIABLE MEANS OF PREVENTING AND RELIEVING RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, AND AN UNEQUALLED DISINFECTANT, DEODORIZER AND COUNTER-IRRITANT.

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Sulphur Baths are celebrated for curing eruptions and other diseases of the skin, as well as Rheumatism and Gout. Glenn's Sulphur Soap produces the same effects at a most trifling expense. This admirable specific also speedily heals sores, bruises, eczema, burns, sprains and cuts. It removes dandruff and prevents the hair from falling out and turning gray.

Clothing and linens used in the sick room is disinfected, and diseases communicated by contact with the person, prevented by it. The Medical Fraternity sanction its use.

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The Household.

Poultry Farming.

We have no belief whatever in the capability of "companies" to carry on such business with profit. We do not believe that an intelligent individual, or even a firm, possessing not only sufficient capital, but—a much scarcer thing—the thorough knowledge of fowls and their successful management, might reap a good harvest. He or she would soon learn what to do and what to avoid, for the knowledge as required would be brought immediately home to the consciousness of those most concerned, and they might be relied upon for a careful and keen eye to their own interests and all that affected them. But this would by no means be the case with a company. None of the members would have that knowledge which would be as the very life-blood of the concern; and in selecting a manager at a high salary they would not only be losing in hard cash a considerable part of the returns, but would have to depend chiefly on "testimonials," the value of which has lately become proverbial.

We say this, because we have more than once had to restrain people from rushing into some such sort of thing, and we are certain no company will ever successfully carry it out, until at least private energy has solved the problem before them. In a case where so much has yet to be learnt, it would be simply ruinous to have any man experimenting with other people's money. Let it be his own. If any individual has really learnt how to keep poultry on a modern scale successfully; if he is fond of it, and would like it as his business; if he has capital for the business, and feels and knows that what he has done with one lot of fifty fowls he can do with twenty; if he knows the best markets, and is not above seeing to this department himself; if he has the gift of finding people for his assistants who know what he wants done and will do it; then let him try poultry on a large scale, and he will probably prosper; but we do regard it as essential that both the expenditure and the planning of details, and the power to determine what shall be done, should all be in the hands of the one who knows most about it, and who is most interested in the success of the whole. The dogged, ignorant determination of some people on this subject is really ludicrous. A few years since we had a letter from a retired army officer, asking advice about embarking in such an undertaking. On inquiry, we found he had no previous knowledge of fowls, and we at once said, "Don't," enlarging upon the stupendous folly of such a proceeding under these circumstances: It was of no use; he was determined to try, though our strong remonstrance did induce him to begin on a very moderate scale; and, to make the best of what must be bad, we gave such hints as we thought likely to be of service. Nearly all these were disregarded; the birds were crowded into buildings far too small; and without one quarter enough run, and the failure of course was miserable. This is not the only case we have known; and the curious part of it is, that in all alike we were evidently considered as in some sort responsible, merely because we have, as we do now, express an opinion that if properly managed success might be obtained. [From the Illustrated Book of Poultry for July.

Rocking Babies.

Among the bad results of former days was that of rocking infants to sleep. Rocking induces a state of the brain not favorable to health. It may throw the infant into a morbid slumber, but not into so calm and refreshing a sleep as it ought to have. Healthy infants sleep more soundly, more quietly, more refreshingly, by avoiding rocking, which composes by including temporary congestion of the brain. After awhile a desire for being rocked is a mere matter of habit; it compels an infant to sleep when it is not sleepy, or when it is wet and needs dry clothing. In various ways make a child comfortable at its regular hour of repose, and it will have, if in health, if it has not been irregularly fed, that sweet and beneficent slumber that is not induced by first inducing an abnormal state of the brain. Try it. Let a mother or nurse be rocked in a hammock, and let her observe the effects upon her tough brain. She may then be satisfied that shaking the brain of her infant for ten or twenty minutes is no trifling affair. A mother in the rural district had twenty infants, and used, during the early days, a long clothes-basket as their place of repose. She was as regular as the tall clock in the corner in feeding, washing,

and putting them to rest. They all lived to maturity. She considered rocking not only as unnecessary, but as cruel. We have ourselves felt "nervous" and shocked as we have visited some nurseries, and heard the continuous rocking by the grandmarm, or some less venerable person. [From the Herald of Health.

Marbleized Iron.

A new ware for kitchen use has made its appearance in our hardware stores. It is very handsome to look at, and is highly polished, in imitation of dark gray marble. Tea-kettles, tea urns, pitchers, sauce-pans, griddles, spoons and dippers are made from it; and it is but fair to warn our readers that the State chemist of Massachusetts, Dr. Hayes, has analyzed several specimens of it, and pronounced the enamel which coats the outside composed of arsenic and lead, in dangerous proportions. He states that sauce, milk, tea, and even water, take up the poison.

The "Tribune," of Chicago, calls attention to the fact that the same goods, under the name of Granite Iron Ware, are sold extensively here in the West. Another serious peril incurred by using them is found in the fact that "the fine particles of glass (the principal ingredients of the enamel) which frequently scale off the utensils when in use, if swallowed with the food, are liable to perforate the bowels and cause certain death. The effects of the lead poison (paralysis, swelling of the joints, etc.) would not appear immediately, but are none the less certain on that account."

Stick to the old-fashioned tinware, or the more modern "black tin," neither of which is injurious, as they are made of metals which contain no poison.

Take Courage.

There are too many croakers in this city and on this coast. We, as a people, are not as bad off in this world's goods as we might be, and yet live comfortably. The writer is not ignorant of the fact that tradesmen find that they are not laying up profits to any alarming extent. Manufacturers are not counting very extensive advances upon their productions. Capitalists are not finding ready employment for their surplus cash at two to three per cent. per month, and must be satisfied with a less rate of interest, and yet in excess of anything obtained at any other large city in the world. Laborers, both skilled and common, are not drawing as large salaries as in the days of "49." In short, we recognize the plain fact that the circumstances surrounding this community have undergone quite a change in the last eight or ten years; but suppose they have, we are, today, better off, in a material point of view, than any other section in the Union: In truth, we would go further and say that our condition, in point of food and clothes, (and that seems to be the all-important with many persons on this coast) we are as well fixed as any community under the sun at the present writing. There are many worthy persons out of employment, it is true, but has it not always been so?—is it not so in nearly, if not all, other large cities? It possibly always will be so as long as there is a disposition to leave the country and crowd to cities, towns and villages. There are doubtless some few persons hungry for the lack of food and have no money wherewith to purchase. But this community will not suffer such to be the case if persons so situated will make their cases known and establish their worthiness. There is not a hotel, boarding-house or restaurant, but throws away daily enough to feed thousands of such persons, if they would but present themselves with proper credentials. Our system of alms-houses, mutual-aid societies and public institutions generally, whose province is to look after the needy, is such as to care for all that none need suffer to any great extent.

In view of these facts let us all take courage, and go forward to do all we can to make each other feel better, live consistently and pay as we go. Keep every dime you get hold of traveling—do not hoard it to look at, but send it on its mission. It is astonishing what a dollar will do when kept on the move. If you have a dollar about you and you owe any one a cent, do not wait a moment, for fear the eagle will claw through your pocket, until you have paid your just debts; and bear in mind the injunction of the Apostle, "owe no man anything." This being your motto, and observing further the holy injunction "Be diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord," we can assure you, dear reader, that all will be well with you in the end.—[S. F. Star.

How to be Happy.

Keep your conscience clear of the least suspicion of evil. "Do as you would wish to be done by." Live within your income—pay as you go—buy only what you really need, and do not buy that if you see no way of speedily paying for it. The world owes you a living; but you must work for it. Do not be idle for a moment; be like the busy bee that you have read about; do not wait for "something to turn up," but turn it up yourself. Go to work; keep at work; fear God and keep his commandments, and you will be happy as a lark.

A RESULT OF OBSTRUCTED DIGESTION.—Among the hurtful consequences of obstructed digestion, is the impoverishment of the blood, and since a derelictive condition of the vital fluid not only produces dangerous organic weaknesses, but, according to the best medical authorities, sometimes causes asphyxia, it is apparent that to improve the quality of the blood by promoting digestion and assimilation is a wise precaution. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is precisely the remedy for this purpose, since it stimulates the gastric juices, conquers those bilious and "evacuative" irregularities which interfere with the digestive processes, promotes assimilation of the food by the blood, and purifies as well as enriches it. The signs of improvement in health in consequence of using the Bitters are speedily apparent in an accession of vigor, a gain in substance, and a regular and active performance of every physical function.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested his wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-creatures. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, Dr. W. C. Stevens, 126 Bowers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 81may

AGENTS, ATTENTION!—The only stock on the coast of "Brown's Self-Interpreting Bible," revised with important additions, containing over 500 illustrations and 1,800 pages—the most complete family Bible ever published—now offered to agents at extra inducements. Address F. E. Shearer, 737 Market street, San Francisco. WANTED.—Agents male and female to sell Pictures everywhere. One agent alone has retailed over 15,000, and is still at work. WHITNEY & Co., Norwich, Conn.

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UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
Mechanics' Institute,
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P. 26oct7

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To Farmers and all others who put
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You are hereby notified, that in putting barbs upon wire making a barbed wire fence, or in using or dealing in barbs or barbed fence wire, not made under license from us, you are infringing upon our patents, and we shall hold you strictly accountable for damages for all infringements of Letters Patent Nos. 68,182, 67,117, 74,370, 84,002, 123,995, 157,124, 157,588, 158,129, 172,627, 172,628, 172,629, 172,630, 172,631, 172,632, 172,633, 172,634, 172,635, 172,636, 172,637, 172,638, 172,639, 172,640, 172,641, 172,642, 172,643, 172,644, 172,645, 172,646, 172,647, 172,648, 172,649, 172,650, 172,651, 172,652, 172,653, 172,654, 172,655, 172,656, 172,657, 172,658, 172,659, 172,660, 172,661, 172,662, 172,663, 172,664, 172,665, 172,666, 172,667, 172,668, 172,669, 172,670, 172,671, 172,672, 172,673, 172,674, 172,675, 172,676, 172,677, 172,678, 172,679, 172,680, 172,681, 172,682, 172,683, 172,684, 172,685, 172,686, 172,687, 172,688, 172,689, 172,690, 172,691, 172,692, 172,693, 172,694, 172,695, 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Thursday, Aug. 23, 1877.

THE PACIFIC, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

7

The Household.

Poultry Farming.

We have no belief whatever in the capability of "companies" to carry on such business with profit. We do not believe that an intelligent individual, or even a firm, possessing not only sufficient capital, but—a much scarcer thing—the thorough knowledge of fowls and their successful management, might reap a good harvest. He or they would soon learn what to do and what to avoid, for the knowledge as required would be brought immediately home to the consciousness of those most concerned, and they might be relied upon for a careful and keen eye to their own interests and all that affected them. But this would by no means be the case with a company. None of the members would have that knowledge which would be as the very life-blood of the concern; and in selecting a manager at a high salary they would not only be losing in hard cash a considerable part of the returns, but would have to depend chiefly on "testimonials," the value of which has lately become proverbial.

We say this, because we have more than once had to restrain people from rushing into some such sort of thing, and we are certain no company will ever successfully carry it out, until at least private energy has solved the problem before them. In a case where so much has yet to be learnt, it would be simply ruinous to have any man experimenting with other people's money. Let it be his own. If any individual has really learnt how to keep poultry on a modern scale successfully; if he is fond of it, and would like it as his business; if he has capital for the business, and feels and knows that what he has done with one lot of fifty fowls he can do with twenty; if he knows the best markets, and is not above seeing to this department himself; if he has the gift of finding people for his assistants who know what he wants done and will do it; then let him try poultry on a large scale, and he will probably prosper; but we do regard it as essential that both the expenditure and the planning of details, and the power to determine what shall be done, should all be in the hands of the one who knows most about it, and who is most interested in the success of the whole. The dogged, ignorant determination of some people on this subject is really ludicrous. A few years since we had a letter from a retired army officer, asking advice about embarking in such an undertaking. On inquiry, we found he had no previous knowledge of fowls, and we at once said, "Don't," enlarging upon the stupendous folly of such a proceeding under these circumstances: It was of no use; he was determined to try, though our strong remonstrance did induce him to begin on a very moderate scale; and, to make the best of what must be bad, we gave such hints as we thought likely to be of service. Nearly all these were disregarded; the birds were crowded into buildings far too small; and without one quarter enough run, and the failure of course was miserable. This is not the only case we have known; and the curious part of it is, that in all alike we were evidently considered as in some sort responsible, merely because we have, as we do now, express an opinion that if properly managed success might be obtained.—[From the Illustrated Book of Poultry for July.

Rocking Babies.

Among the bad results of former days was that of rocking infants to sleep. Rocking induces a state of the brain not favorable to health. It may throw the infant into a morbid slumber, but not into so calm and refreshing a sleep as it ought to have. Healthy infants sleep more soundly, more quietly, more refreshingly, by avoiding rocking, which composes by including temporary congestion of the brain. After awhile a desire for being rocked is a mere matter of habit; it compels an infant to sleep when it is not sleepy, or when it is wet and needs dry clothing. In various ways make a child comfortable at its regular hour of repose, and it will have, if in health, if it has not been irregularly fed, that sweet and beneficent slumber that is not induced by first inducing an abnormal state of the brain. Try it. Let a mother or nurse be rocked in a hammock, and let her observe the effects upon her tough brain. She may then be satisfied that shaking the brain of her infant for ten or twenty minutes is no trifling affair. A mother in the rural district had twenty infants, and used, during the early days, a long clothes-basket as their place of repose. She was as regular as the tall clock in the corner in feeding, washing,

and putting them to rest. They all lived to maturity. She considered rocking not only as unnecessary, but as cruel. We have ourselves felt "nervous" and shocked as we have visited some nurseries, and heard the continuous rocking by the grandmarm, or some less venerable person.—[From the Herald of Health.

Marbleized Iron.

A new ware for kitchen use has made its appearance in our hardware stores. It is very handsome to look at, and is highly polished, in imitation of dark gray marble. Tea-kettles, tea urns, pitchers, sauce-pans, griddles, spoons and dippers are made from it; and it is but fair to warn our readers that the State chemist of Massachusetts, Dr. Hayes, has analyzed several specimens of it, and pronounced the enamel which coats the outside composed of arsenic and lead, in dangerous proportions. He states that sauce, milk, tea, and even water, take up the poison.

The "Tribune," of Chicago, calls attention to the fact that the same goods, under the name of Granite Iron Ware, are sold extensively here in the West. Another serious peril incurred by using them is found in the fact that "the fine particles of glass (the principal ingredients of the enamel) which frequently scale off the utensils when in use, if swallowed with the food, are liable to perforate the bowels and cause certain death. The effects of the lead poison (paralysis, swelling of the joints, etc.) would not appear immediately, but are none the less certain on that account."

Stick to the old-fashioned tinware, or the more modern "black tin," neither of which is injurious, as they are made of metals which contain no poison.

Take Courage.

There are too many croakers in this city and on this coast. We, as a people, are not as bad off in this world's goods as we might be, and yet live comfortably. The writer is not ignorant of the fact that tradesmen find that they are not laying up profits to any alarming extent. Manufacturers are not counting very extensive advances upon their productions. Capitalists are not finding ready employment for their surplus cash at two to three per cent. per month, and must be satisfied with a less rate of interest, and yet in excess of anything obtained at any other large city in the world. Laborers, both skilled and common, are not drawing as large salaries as in the days of '49." In short, we recognize the plain fact that the circumstances surrounding this community have undergone quite a change in the last eight or ten years; but suppose they have, we are, to-day, better off, in a material point of view, than any other section in the Union: in truth, we would go further and say that our condition, in point of food and clothes, (and that seems to be the all-important with many persons on this coast) we are as well fixed as any community under the sun at the present writing. There are many worthy persons out of employment, it is true, but has it not always been so?—is it not so nearly, if not all, other large cities? It possibly always will be so as long as there is a disposition to leave the country and crowd to cities, towns and villages. There are doubtless some few persons hungry for the lack of food and have no money wherewith to purchase. But this community will not suffer such to be the case if persons so situated will make their cases known and establish their worthiness. There is not a hotel, boarding-house or restaurant, but throws away daily enough to feed thousands of such persons, if they would but present themselves with proper credentials. Our system of alms-houses, mutual-aid societies and public institutions generally, whose province is to look after the needy, is such as to care for all, that none need suffer to any great extent.

In view of these facts let us all take courage, and go forward to do all we can to make each other feel better, live consistently and pay as we go. Keep every dime you get hold of traveling—do not hoard it to look at, but send it on its mission. It is astonishing what a dollar will do when kept on the move. If you have a dollar about you and you owe any one a cent, do not wait a moment, for fear the eagle will claw through your pocket, until you have paid your just debts; and bear in mind the injunction of the Apostle, "owe no man anything." This being your motto, and observing further the holy injunction "Be diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord," we can assure you, dear reader, that all will be well with you in the end.—[S. F. Star.

How to be Happy.

Keep your conscience clear of the least suspicion of evil. "Do as you would wish to be done by." Live within your income—pay as you go—buy only what you really need, and do not buy that if you see no way of speedily paying for it. The world owes you a living; but you must work for it. Do not be idle for a moment; be like the busy bee that you have read about; do not wait for "something to turn up," but turn it up yourself. Go to work; keep at work; fear God and keep his commandments, and you will be happy as a lark.

A RESULT OF OBSTRUCTED DIGESTION.—Among the hurtful consequences of obstructed digestion, is the impoverishment of the blood, and since a deteriorative condition of the vital fluid not only produces dangerous organic weaknesses, but, according to the best medical authorities, sometimes causes asphyxia, it is apparent that to improve the quality of the blood by promoting digestion and assimilation is a wise precaution. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is precisely the remedy for this purpose, since it stimulates the gastric juices, conquers those bilious and evacuating irregularities which interfere with the digestive processes, promotes assimilation of the food by the blood, and purifies as well as enriches it. The signs of improvement in health in consequence of using the Bitters are speedily apparent in an accession of vigor, a gain in flesh, and a regular and active performance of every physical function.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, Dr. W. C. Stevens, 126 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 31may

AGENTS, ATTENTION!—The only stock on the coast of "Brown's Self-Interpreting Bible," revised, with important additions, containing over 500 illustrations and 1,800 pages—the most complete family Bible ever published—now offered to agents at extra inducements. Address F. E. Shearer, 757 Market street, San Francisco

WANTED.—Agents male and female to sell Pictures everywhere. One agent alone has retailed over 15,000, and is still at work. WHITNEY & Co., Norwich, Conn.

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Of San Francisco,
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Eighth, Market and Mission streets,
TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1877,
At 11 A. M., with appropriate exercises.

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All applications for space and information may be had by addressing the Secretary of the Board of Managers of the Twelfth Industrial Exhibition, or the Superintendent, at 27 Post street, San Francisco.
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DR. E. H. PARDEE,
Oculist & Aurist
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Over Clay Street Savings Bk., SAN FRANCISCO.
P 26oct7

CAUTION!

To Farmers and all others who put
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a barbed wire fence, and to
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and barbed fence
wire.

You are hereby notified, that in putting barbs upon wire, making a barbed wire fence, or in using or dealing in barbs or barbed fence wire, not made under license from us, you are infringing upon our patents, and we shall hold you strictly accountable for damages for all infringements of Letters Patent Nos. 68,182, 67,117, 74,279, 84,062, 103,995, 107,124, 107,608, 104,181, 172,997, re-issue, Nov. 7, 1895, 6,976, 6,902, 7,085, 7,086, 6,913, 6,814, and other patents. Copies of our claim can be obtained of our attorneys, CONWAY & TRACUS, Chicago, Ill., or of our counsel, THOS. H. DODGE, Worcester, Mass.

WASHBURN & MOEN MFG. CO.,
Worcester, Mass.
L. L. ELLWOOD & CO.,
DeKalb, Ill.

JONES, GIVENS & CO.,
Of Sacramento, have an exclusive license, under all our patents, for the sale of the GLIDDEN STEEL BARB FENCE in the states of California, Nevada and Oregon.

N. B. In connection with the above the subscribers desire to state with reference to the BARB FENCE, they are manufacturing:
1. It is made wholly of steel.
2. It is very strong and can be used with few posts.
3. The Barbs are short, sharp and cannot easily be broken.
4. The Galvanized Barb Fence will never rust!
5. We can furnish any amount, either Japanese or Galvanized, on receipt of order.
STRETCHERS of the most approved pattern, and staples furnished.

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Worcester, Mass.
L. L. Ellwood & Co.
DeKalb, Ill.
8sep77

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Manufacturers and Dealers in
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ard and Beale Street
Wharves,
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M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

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MUSIC BOXES.

Of all descriptions and standard reputation, playing from one to over one hundred tunes, with every shade of musical expression.

Largest Assortment in America.

Music boxes with changeable cylinder always on hand.

The Sublime Harmonie

Our newest invention; combines the Mandoline, Expressive and Pianoforte, with a higher and purer tone than any other instrument. The music-loving public is cordially invited to call and examine this beautiful and interesting improvement.

Repairing Thoroughly Done.

Our Repairing Department embraces workmen educated to all kinds of intricate repairs. All repairs entrusted to M. J. PAILLARD & Co. will meet with prompt and skilled attention.

120 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal.

W29jan78

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Collateral Loan & Savings Bank, COR. POST AND KEARNEY STS., San Francisco, Has declared dividends on the shares as follows: For September, 1 per cent; for October, 2 per cent; for November, 2 per cent; for December, 2 per cent; and an extra dividend of 5 per cent, for six months ending December 31st. Also, for January, 1877, 2 per cent; and for February, 1877, 2 per cent; for March, 1877, 2 per cent; for April, 1877, 2 per cent; for May, 2 per cent; for June, 1877, 2 per cent; for July, 1877, 2 per cent; for August, 1877, 2 per cent; for September, 1877, 2 per cent; for October, 1877, 2 per cent; for November, 1877, 2 per cent; for December, 1877, 2 per cent; and an extra dividend of 5 per cent, for six months ending June 30th, 1877, to stockholders of record July 27th, 1877.

Dividend No. 15.—The usual monthly dividend of two per cent, is declared, payable August 6th, 1877, to stockholders of record July 27th, 1877.

W29jan78

The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Savings.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of nine per cent per annum on Term Deposits, seven per cent per annum on Class One, and five per cent per annum on Class Two. Ordinary for the half year ending June 30th, 1877, due on Federal tax, and payable on and after July 12th, 1877.

July 2w

L. G. HARVEY, Secretary.

E. JOHNSON,

DEALER IN

Groceries & Provisions,

HARDWARE,

COR. TWELFTH & MARKET STS., OAKLAND

Goods delivered free of Charge.

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DEALER IN

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Between Broadway and Franklin,

OAKLAND.

18dec76tf

N. GRAY & CO.

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641 Sacramento St.,

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SOLE AGENTS FOR

Barstow's Metallic Burial Cases

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FOR

Only One Cent

Spent for postal card and directed to

ARMES & DALLAM,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Wood & Willow Ware

215-217 Sacramento St.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

You can have a circular sent you free, telling you all about A CHEAP, SUBSTANTIAL, NEAT,

AND DURABLE.

Wall Paper,

Oil Cloth,

Carpeting,

Which will only cost you

ONE-HALF AS MUCH

As you have been heretofore paying for it.

PIONEER

Land and Loan Association,

BANK OF SAVINGS & DEPOSIT,

8 E. Cor. California and Montgomery Sts

SAFE DEPOSIT BUILDING.

Incorporated 1869. Guarantee Fund, \$200,000

111th

Dividend will be paid on the 5th of September, 1877.

Deposits in Gold and Silver

and U. S. Currency received, and interest paid on the same. Certificates of Deposit and Pass Books issued, payable at ten days' notice, bearing nine per cent. per annum. Ordinary Deposits, payable without notice, at 2 to 3 per cent. per annum. Term Deposits receive ten per cent. Reports can be obtained at the Bank. This incorporation is in its ninth year, and refers to over five thousand eight hundred depositors for its economical and successful management, thereby securing the full amount of interest earned. No charge for entrance fees or pass books. Bank open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. On Saturday evenings until 9. Money to loan on approved securities.

First-class Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults for the safe-keeping of Treasures, Special Deposits and Trust Funds, Bonds, Silverplate, etc.

THOS. GRAY, President.

H. E. OFAHILL, Cashier.

C. J. DUNCAN, Secretary.

Jan76tf

The Hibernia Savings & Loan Society,

N. E. CORNER MONTGOMERY AND POST STS.

San Francisco, July 25, 1877.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Society, held this day, a dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum was declared on all deposits for the six months ending with the 21st inst., payable from and after this date and free from Federal tax.

12aug

EDWARD MARTIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Masonic Savings and Loan Bank

No. 5 Post St., Masonic Temple, San Francisco.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held July 20th, 1877, a dividend was declared at the rate of eight and one-fourth (8 1/4) per cent. per annum on term deposits, and seven (7) per cent. per annum on ordinary deposits, for the semi-annual term ending July 21st, 1877, payable on and after July 25th, 1877, free of Federal tax.

aug27

H. T. GRAYES, Secretary.

STARKWEATHER & SON,

1153 Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets.

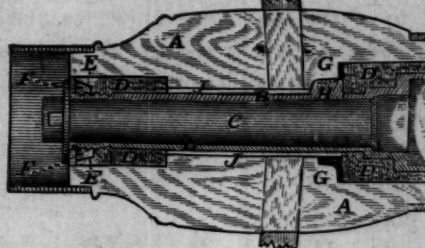
OAKLAND.

June 27

1153.

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APPLIED TO VEHICLES OF ANY DESCRIPTION,

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- IT REDUCES Wear and Tear to a minimum.
- IT LESSENS Vibration, Jolting and Pounding.
- IT MUFFLES Noise.
- IT STOPS Splitting of Hubs and Spokes, and Breaking of Rims and Tires.
- IT PROTECTS Hubs and Spokes from Oil and Grease.
- IT ASSURES Accuracy in the Movement of the Wheels.
- IT PREVENTS Crystallization of the Metal Parts.
- IT RELIEVES the Vehicle from the undue Strain over Rough Roads and Rail Tracks.
- IT DECREASES largely the "Dead" Weight of the Load, and Saves the Horse.
- IT ADDS to the Durability of the Harness, by Decreasing the Strain upon it.
- IT SUPPRESSES the "Drumming" sound in Pannelled Carriages.
- IT IMPARTS an Easy, Elastic Motion to the Vehicle.
- IT POSSESSES Special Advantages for Invalids or Delicate Persons.
- IT GIVES, in a greater degree, to Pleasure or Freight Vehicles, the same results obtained by the use of Rubber Springs or Cushions applied to Passenger or Freight Railway Cars.
- IT MARKS A Stride, the greatest ever made, towards Perfecting Wheeled Vehicles.

Messrs. Brewster & Co., N. Y., say of it:

"Having tested it upon all kinds of carriages, both heavy and light, during the past eighteen months, we do not hesitate to pronounce it to be the most important step ever made in the direction of SAFETY, COMFORT and ECONOMY in the use of wheeled vehicles. The LESSENING of the usual VIBRATION, CONCUSSION and NOISE makes this improvement particularly desirable for invalids and delicate persons; we shall hereafter apply it to all carriages built by us."

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